The New-York Times.

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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

EIGHT DAYS LATER INTELLIGENCE.

An Address to the People of Louisiana by the Rebel Gov. Moore.

Reorganization of the Municipal Government.

General Butler Regulating the Rebels.

Insults to the Memory of National Soldiers Severely Punished.

THE FOOD PROBLEM NOT YET SOLVED.

The steamers *McClennan* and *Trade Wind* bring New-Orleans papers of July 4.

Gen. BUTLER had suspended the functions of the City Councils.

Bureaus of Finance, and of Streets and Landings, consisting of three members each, had been appointed, among whom the duties appertaining to the Councils of the city were divided.

Provisions, vegetables and fruit were being allowed to come freely into the city.

Two men, named FIDEL KELLER and JOHN W. ANDREWS, had been sent to Ship Island for confinement with hard labor, for exhibiting bones, alleged to be of Yankee soldiers, fashioned into personal ornaments.

A Mrs. PHILIPS, for laughing and mocking at the remains of Lieut. DEKAY, during the passage of his funeral procession, had also been imprisoned at Ship Island.

A military celebration was to take place on Independence Day.

The British gunboats *Rinaldo* and *Landrail* had arrived at New-Orleans.

The new cotton plant had appeared in New-Orleans.

The steamship *Rhode Island*, from Boston, arrived June 30.

The steamer *Roanoke* was going up the river on the 4th.

The steamer *Fulton* was aground at Southwest Pass.

Arrived, June 26, brig *Nereus*, Boston; 28th, barks *Petrea*, Philadelphia; *J. H. Davis*, ——; *B. Hall*, ——; 30th, *Henry Hill*, New-York; schooner *J. H. Parsons*, Philadelphia; July 3, ship *R. D. Shepherd*, Liverpool; barks *Isaac R. Davis*, Pensacola; *Pamelia Floyd*, Boston; *Leroy*, Boston; schooner *E. C. Howard*, Boston; *Geo. W. Hynson*, New-York.

Below, ship *J. P. Whitney*, St. Thomas; barks *A. A. Drebert*, *Powhatan* and *Elf*, from Philadelphia; *G. W. Hall*, ——; schooner *Forest King*, Philadelphia.

The *McClellan* brings the following passengers: Col. H. C. Deming, Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers; Lieut. Turnbull, U. S. A., and servant; Maj. Leebe, U. S. A., and servant; Capt. Powell, U. S. N., frigate *Potomac*; Capt. P. Hagerty, U. S. A.; Lieut. Westbrook, Gen. Butler's Staff; Lieut. De Hoven, U. S. A.; Dr. Moore, U. S. A.; Dr. Gale, U. S. A.; Lieut. Haney, U. S. A., and servant; Lieut. Sprague, U. S. N.; Lieut. Durivage, U. S. A.; Lieut. Ashmead, U. S. A.; Mr. Fueier, Quartermaster's Department; C. Hunt and lady, of New-Orleans; Mr. Marsh and lady and sister, of New-Orleans; A. G. Peckham, of New-York; W. H. Whiteman, of New-York; Mr. Morgan, of New-York; Mr. Fisher, of New-Orleans; Mr. De Castro; A. B. Seear; Rev. Mr. Gellow, of Louisiana; Mr. Pike, Maj. Whitehouse and 14 discharged soldiers.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Wealthy Refuse to Take the Oath of Allegiance—An Army of Martyrs—Encouraging State of Feeling Among the Workingmen—Unanimity in Favor of the Government—Singular Apathy of the Wealthy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 23, 1862.

The order of Gen. SHEPLEY, that all persons who "held office or place under the authority of the charter, or City laws, or ordinances of New-Orleans," should, "without delay," report in writing to the military commandant of the City "if they have obeyed Order No. 41," has resulted in a direct, or indirect refusal, save some four or five persons, to obey the order; or, in other words, has resulted in their refusal to take the oath of allegience, and this morning, Monday, June 23, New-Orleans is without even the semblance of a constituted Government, except the military authority. The members of the Common Council and the City Officers, *some four hundred, possibly, in number*, have thrown up their places, and marched proudly forth in the streets, as they think, pecuniary and political martyrs to the great Southern Confederacy. I am happy to say that not a tear has been shed by the citizens over the result; on the contrary, there is a universal expression of pleasure that they have got clear of the rulers who have so long occupied the City Hall. In the meantime vigorous efforts have been made to induce the property-holders of New-Orleans to come forward and select proper persons to take upon themselves the burdens connected with the details of the City Government, but this wish has been treated with silent indifference upon the part of the wealthy, and Gen. BUTLER, through his administrative officers, is compelled to hunt up gentlemen to take responsible offices, and look after their own interests. Such extraordinary conduct certainly has no parallel, except in other anomalous acts developed during the rebellion. Meantime the bone and sinew of the city, the workingmen and the enterprising men, who have still their fortunes to make, are crowding the places appointed to administer the oath of allegiance, the long line of patient candidates standing in many instances for hours in the hot sun, so earnest and enthusiastic are they to once more acknowledge their fealty to the old flag. The consequence is that before this letter reaches you the physical strength of New-Orleans, independent of our military forces, will be in favor of the Union, and in this fact is the hopeful view of the future. In the working classes of the city exists suffering that cannot be realized; two thousand men, mostly Irish, who have wives and children—for none others are knowingly selected—are now at work cleaning the streets, receiving from the City Treasury one dollar per day, and from the United States authorities one ration, worth here at least sixty cents. This beneficent charity is to last one month, which will relieve these specified families from absolute starvation until about the 1st of August. Then there follows the fearful months of September and October, months that find the strongest enervated by the long-continued heat—months in which business in the best of times is at a stand—months when the pestilence walketh forth in the noon-day. Now what are the poor of this city to do through this long period? and how is it that the property-holders of New-Orleans can stand idly by and see undismayed the storm rising that can only be allayed by volunteer or forced contributions from their wealth? If Gen. BUTLER's force was to-day withdrawn to the suburbs, and the city was left to itself, I do not believe that a week would pass away before the city would be plundered by its own population; a population made poor and desperate by years of bad government on the part of the city officials, and then maddened to desperation by the iron rule of the rebellion. I cannot contemplate this slumbering, but still volcanic multitude, without fear, and must again express my surprise that the substantial men of New-Orleans have not eagerly come forward to aid the Federal Government in restoring the city to its years gone by prosperity.

Inconsistent as it may seem to the people of the North, these supine property-holders are only active in their denunciations of their officials; they speak of them, with rare exceptions, as persons whose only desire was to rob the city and use its resources for plunder. SLIDELL and BENJAMIN, DAVIS and MALLORY are men rarely alluded to except with scorn and contempt, and the mighty heroes of the rebellion, with one or two exceptions, are, without stint, criticised and condemned; but from long subordination—from long use of having all freedom of speech suppressed—*from a vague and ever impending suspicion that the city will return to the rule of "Thugs," or what would be worse still, to the lawlessness of its rebel leaders*, the paralysis upon the moneyed men continues, and I fear they will only wake up when they find that a new order of things has obtained—that the sceptre of their power has departed—that strangers have possessed themselves of the birth-right, which they parted with for less than a mess of pottage.

The city continues healthy, though there are symptoms of typhoid, that too often presages the appearance of yellow fever, developing in the hospitals. Still, those accustomed to note the "signs of the times" indulge the idea that no epedemic will prevail.

Two or three days ago I saw for the first time an American flag in the hands of a citizen. Sitting in front of my hotel noting the groups that passed along enjoying the cool evening breeze, I saw among others a negro girl, who was carrying in her arms a pretty child of a year old. The little creature, a picture of health and happiness, was waving, after its imperfect fashion, a small fan on which was painted in the most gaudy colors, "the Stars and Stripes." I could not resist speaking to the child, which called forth a look of astonishment from the negress. In explanation of my conduct I pointed to the fan, and then to the flag, which was just in sight, denoting the headquarters of the Chief Commissary. The negress looked at the real emblem, and then at the brilliant imitation, and comprehended the relation at once, then uttering an exclamation of intense astonishment, she hurried away. I suspect some of the soldiers around Lafayette-square had given the child the fan, and the negress was absolutely alarmed, lest she and the innocent creature that bore it would be arrested for treason. A better example, however, came to my knowledge Sunday evening. A very pretty girl of 11 years, perhaps, passed me with a jaunty hat, on the front of which was a handsome bow of red, white and blue ribbon. I trust that ere another month passes this combination of colors will be everywhere seen wrought into a boldly-worn cockade.

The Confederate Government of Louisiana is at this time located in Opelousas, where Gov. MOORE has established the Capitol. I understand that the creatures about him exhibit the "Government" by sending out arrests for men suspected of Union sentiments, and by fines and other means manage to replenish the State Treasury. Of course, a thorough reign of terror prevails. All the bridges of the New-Orleans and Opelousas Railroad have been burned by guerrilla parties acting under Gov. MOORE, together with all the cotton and sugar that could be found. So relentless is the war upon king cotton, indeed, that Gov. MOORE, it is said, has pronounced the planting of a future crop to be treason, and several persons have been compelled to plow up the now nearly perfectly matured plant of 1862. All persons who engage in the crop are denounced as Abolitionists and Lincoln men. Verily, the reign of madness is at its height.

The Funeral of Lieut. DeKay—Disgraceful Exhibitions by the Rebel Sympathizers—Resistance to Cotton-Burning—Shameful Outrages—Louisiana in a State of Anarchy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 29, 1862.

On Saturday was buried Lieut. GEO. C. DEKAY. The funeral was spontaneously large. In addition, the Commanding General ordered "that all becoming honors should be done to the memory of a youth so gallant, who died in the service of his country." Lieut. DEKAY was the son of Commodore GEO. DEKAY, of the United States Navy, and at the time of his decease was 22 years of age. At the breaking out of the war he was pursuing his studies in Europe, but on hearing the event he instantly repaired to the land of his nativity and offered his services to his Government. He was selected by Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS as one of his aids, and went with that officer to Hatteras, where he remained until Gen. WILLIAMS was ordered to Ship Island. For the manner of his death, and for some of the sad demonstrations made at his funeral by certain citizens of New-Orleans, I cannot do better than to quote the following card published on the day following the funeral:

ON CHIVALRY.—*To the Editor of the Delta:*—This afternoon the funeral of DE KAY was held. A young officer of the United States Army was buried who, in every respect, was the peer of any young man in the South. We, who knew him, loved and admired him. He was fatally wounded a month ago, while defending a cause in which he took the sword as honestly, with as high-toned feelings of duty, as any man now fighting for the South. He left his studies in Europe to espouse this cause, because he honestly and sincerely believed it to be his duty. He was wounded—but how? From behind a bush, with buck-shot, fired from a gun. Probably by a man who would not have dared to meet him openly. He lingers a month. Not a word of complaint or reproach escapes his lip. Always happy and cheerful, even unto his last moment. We requested yesterday the use of a house of God, in which to show to his mortal remains our respect. It is granted, but how? After moving through collections of street-cars, crowded with ladies wearing secession badges, and passively smiling and cheerful crowds studiously collected to insult the dead, we arrived at the house of the Lord. We find it thrown open like a stable, as if by military compulsion. We enter, and find the galleries and the most prominent places occupied by a rabble and negroes—a collection such as never defiled a church before.

Gentlemen and ladies of New-Orleans and of the South, there was no chivalry in this.

G. WEITZEL, Lieut. U. S. Eng.

NEW ORLEANS, June 28, 1862.

Rev. Dr. LEACOCK, of Christ Church, (formerly of Dr. HAWKS', of your City,) engaged to perform the funeral services, but he was drawn from his duty by the secession members of his congregation, who probably threatened him with a suspension of his salary if he prayed for the dead. Rev. Mr. CHUBBUCK, chaplain in the army, took Dr. LEACOCK's place.

An additional cause of irritation, not alluded to in Lieut. WEITZEL's note, was the conduct of an individual not unknown in Washington City, for her hostility to the Union. This person resides in St. Charles-street, near the City Hall, and when the funeral procession passed her house, she, sitting in the gallery, rendered herself conspicuous by various actions, such as persons delighted, and enthusiastic over a circus performance are wont to indulge in, mingling her derisive pantomime with hysterical bursts of laughter. You will find in the papers a special order issued for her benefit by Gen. BUTLER.

In contrast to the unchristian conduct on the part of certain parties in this city toward the remains of a Union soldier, it may not be useless to allude to the treatment of the remains of the rebel Gen. GARNETT, who fell in Virginia. His body, at the expense of the United States Quartermaster, was inclosed in a costly coffin, was carefully and respectfully conveyed to Washington, and from that point sent to his friends. I need not add that there exists at this moment a great deal of excitement among the military and Union citizens. At the moment Gen. BUTLER was absent on important business at Baton Rouge; what course he will pursue to vindicate the outraged feelings of the friends of young DE KAY remains to be seen.

Gen. BUTLER returned on the *McClellan* from his short tour to Baton Rouge yesterday evening. I understand that at Baton Rouge he was put in possession of a number of prisoners. He offered to release them all save one or two if they would take the oath of allegiance; but most of them refused. The *McClellan* is now anchored in the middle of the river, with the prisoners on board. I suppose they will be transferred to Fort Jackson. A gentleman, an old personal acquaintance, gave me the following facts; comments are useless, they speak for themselves:

A few weeks ago, after Gov. MOORE ran away from New-Orleans, a Colonel in the Confederate service made his appearance in Marksville, parish of Aroyelles, and issued a proclamation for the militia to get together to form companies to burn cotton. This command was resisted by WILLIAM and FIELDING EDWARDS, natives of Kentucky, but residents of Aroyelles since 1826, thirty-six years ago—WILLIAM EDWARDS' children, natives of Louisiana, being now over thirty years of age. The EDWARDS raised a force to resist the action of the Confederate officer. In the meantime, the Subsistence Committee of New-Orleans, acting under the authority of the city and Federal officers, sent a Mr. DEVER, an old resident of New-Orleans, with others, to Aroyelles, *to obtain food to feed the wives and children of the soldiers who were away in the Confederate army.* As soon as Mr. DEVER appeared in Aroyelles, with a passport from Gen. BUTLER, he was arrested as a spy, and would have been hung, had not WILLIAM EDWARDS and his two sons gone to Mr. DEVER's assistance. Mr. DEVER, while in the house of his mother-in-law in Marksville, was arrested by this band of cotton-burners, eight in number. Mr. EDWARDS, one of his sons, and two other gentlemen, went up to the house and asked, "Why was Mr. DEVER arrested?" The cotton-burners immediately commenced firing from the house; Mr. EDWARDS was instantly killed, his son was wounded, and one of the gentlemen was shot in the arm. On the part of the cotton-burners, one man killed and one wounded; the remainder ran away. Mr. FIELDING EDWARDS, who lives three miles from Marksville, sent for the body of his brother and had it carried home, and then sent for the wounded man and his nephew, and had them brought to his house, when he embarked them in a small boat, and brought them down the river, where he met a National gunboat, under command of Capt. RANKIN, and proceeded up to Natchez—transferred at this place to the *Brooklyn*, and finally by skiff reached the city.

The property of the wounded man, since he has been here, has been confiscated, or, in other words, divided out among the robbers. Mr. EDWARDS, who is one of the most respectable citizens of Louisiana, has been treated with more consideration, since he has been here. He has received a letter from a friend, urging him to come home, but in particular "not to bring a gunboat," as in that case his property would be confiscated, and he would have to flee the State.

The truthful details of this fearful tragedy will give some idea of the state of society in the interior of Louisiana. The war is not against the National troops, but an intestine war between self-constituted guerrilla bands and neighbors who sympathize with the Union.

Affairs at Fort Jackson—Extensive Repairs—Immense Supplies of Warlike Munitions—The Political Prisoners.

FORT JACKSON, BELOW NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, June 29, 1862.

Fort Jackson is now in command of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, (the old Massachusetts Sixth,) Col. A. B. FARR commanding. This regiment is admitted to be one of the best drilled and most effective in the service. It was the first regiment that landed on Ship Island, and I believe Col. FARR was the first man of the regiment. On the 15th of April, the regiment shipped on board of the steamer *Mississippi* and reached the Passes two days before the bombardment commenced. After various disappointments in trying to get up to the forts in time to take some part in the action, the *Mississippi* ran out of the Passes, came up one of the innumerable bays, and, finally, by incredible exertions, landed within four miles of the rear of Fort St. Philip. Here the men disembarked on board of small boats, and on the 7th of May landed at Quarantine, and, among other exploits, succeeded in capturing two hundred Confederate soldiers. On the surrender of the forts, the 8th, Gen. BUTLER detached the regiment from the brigade and it took possession of the forts, where it has remained up to this date. Two companies are at Fort Jackson, four at Fort St. Philip and one at Quarantine. The health of the troops is, on the whole, good; the soldiers stand the climate better than was anticipated by the most sanguine, the deaths being less than would probably have occurred among the same number of men in the North.

The amount of labor done inside of Fort Jackson, not by the soldiers, but under their immediate control, has been immense. The inside of the fort consequently is beginning to assume an orderly appearance. It is a singular fact that the place is overcrowded *with captured munitions of war*, the quantities are immense, and give a magnificent idea of the superabundant resources of the rebels. The citadel in the centre of the fort, which was knocked to pieces by the bombardment, is being removed, but the brick and cement work are very strong, and the labor of doing it is immense; the rubbish once out of the way, there will be made a handsome parade ground for exercising the regiment.

There were in Fort Jackson, at this date, thirty-five political and criminal prisoners, the number includes many of the prominent city officials, (Mayor MONROE among others). The criminals are some of the most notorious scoundrels that ever went unhung. One of the latter is sentenced to hard labor for life, one for 21 years, some for a year, and some for six months. Among the recent additions to the labor gang, is a late Deputy Collector of New-Orleans. The political prisoners are confined in the casemates, seven in each. Col. FARR says they generally behave well, and are liberally supplied with luxuries from the City. The Federal guard who keeps watch over them, eats his hard biscuit or slice of pork, and has the satisfaction of seeing these rebels feasting on rich food, or guzzling costly wines. On a recent occasion, a "casemate" got in a row; an addition to the select party was rudely treated, on account of their want of some position. Col. FARR announced to the high-toned gentlemen that he knew no difference between them and the fellows just admitted; and if he heard any more noises, or had any more trouble, he would put the entire company, without any distinction, in irons; since that time said casemate has been the quietest in the Fort. In addition to the criminals who labor, about one hundred street men are employed. Every possible care is taken of the soldiers, to make the dreary but most responsible duties as light as possible, and so long as the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, the sufferers in Baltimore, the first to land on Ship Island, the guardians of the flag at Fort Jackson, remain at the posts, the honor of the country will be sustained.

The Provost Court—Marshal Bell—How its Proceedings are Conducted.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 31, 1862.

One of the most well-known, and in some respects, the most interesting places in the city is the Provost Court, established by the Commanding General for the punishment of crime, and for the redress of grievances generally. The presiding officer is Major JOSEPH M. BELL, of Gen. BUTLER's Staff. A first-rate lawyer, and formerly a law partner of RUFUS CHOATE, as might be expected, he brings to bear an amount of legal knowedge and experience, that make him one of the most useful judges that ever sat on the bench. "The judge," as he is universally called, is about thirty-six years of age, and has a personal appearance that at once attracts attention. He wears an undress military suit, coat always wide open, a deep gray shirt, and a glazed leather stock. His forehead is remarkably prominent, projecting formidably over his sharp dark eyes, and made still more marked by short cropped hair. His nose and mouth portray a great fondness for humor, but his chin comes to the rescue and gives him the impress of bulldog firmness. I see a great deal of the Judge, and am fond of dropping into his Court, and I like to look at him as he lounges in the evening at the St. Charles Hotel. His military cap is to me a source of unbounded admiration. It is rather small, and the moment it is fairly on his head, it evidently stops the circulation of the air about the scalp, so the Judge turns it sideways, then gets the front behind, he then turns it over the left ear, then over the right eye; in fact, that cap travels about in more attitudes and positions than any other military cap in Uncle Sam's grand army.

The Judge in presiding pays marked attention to personal narratives; he seems to make up his mind very much from the appearance and conversation of those before him. His manner to the lawyers is, no doubt, profoundly respectful, but is open to misconception. Presiding over a military tribunal established by the Commanding General, and acting *under martial law*, he seems to be strangely indifferent, I mean externally, to long arguments on the constitutionality of laws, or the legal rights of rebellious States. When this sort of heavy metal is fired at him he commences turning in his chair, and gradually works around, so that he frequently gets his back toward the "learned counsel." It is understood he does this to keep all external excitement from his mind, so that he can understand "the argument;" but some ill-natured people insinuate that he goes to sleep. One thing is certain, his decisions are made up of practical justice and sound sense, neither quality of which seems to predominate in the learned talk aforesaid.

The Court is held in the Custom-house, innumerable sentinels protect the way, and show you through the dark passages, until you reach what was formerly the chamber of the United States District Court, when you are ushered into the presence of the "ermine," the prominent part of which are two shoulder-straps adorned with oak leaves. Below and behind the rail are the soldier-clerks; in front, the usual large table occupied by the members of the Bar; the remainder of the room is generally occupied by a mixed crowd, that misfortune, the rebellion, or some other rough comb has gathered in this foot of the Mississippi valley.

Judges are dispensed with, and lawyers too, as a general thing. The Judge patiently hears both sides, from the plaintiffs and defendants, and then gives his decision. On one occasion, an old Irish virago, of sixty years of age, complained of a woman of similar annual experience and nationality. The Judge was about to hear her complaint, when the defendant desired to kiss the "blessed book" and make a counter charge. The Judge was not thrown off his guard; he instantly ordered the plaintiff and defendant to stand twenty feet apart, and opposite the Court; then at a signal he gave, he desired them both to talk together, as he could understand two such persons *as they were* at the same time. The pent-up furies opened, and poured out a tale of wrong and abuse upon each other, such as was never heard in a court before. The war of words went on uninterrupted for five minutes, when the Judge ordered silence, and gravely addressed the parties as follows: "My good women, I have made up my mind that if you don't become friends, here and now, I will send you both to the work-house for three months." The parties embraced, wept on each other's shoulders, and blessing his honor for his kindness, left the room two perfectly delighted people.

The first case I saw tried was represented by a good-looking white woman, bearing in front of her a half nude but perfectly healthy baby, some six months old, which she beseechingly held up to the Judge, and plead for an order to make an erring husband devote some of his income to the support of herself and child. A few questions as to the husband's pecuniary circumstances, who was present, ensued, and the indifferent father was made to give security to pay over the proper amount in future.

Then came up an important slave case, the result of which has produced a most profound impression through the country. A Mr. LATHAM, a respectable man, was brought up for kidnapping his own slave. It seems that soon after the National forces took possession of this city, the defendant went to Gen. BUTLER and stated that a slave boy of his was in St. James' United States Hospital, and that he was anxious to get possession of said boy. The result of this interview was, that Dr. BIDWELL, who had charge of the hospital, must keep the boy, if he desired, as his master had given him permission to hire his time, and under any circumstances, if the Government needed him; but Mr. LATHAM was permitted to exchange the boy for some other, if Dr. BIDWELL agreed to it. This resulted in the refusal of Dr. BIDWELL to exchange, on the ground that the boy was very valuable as a hospital nurse, and therefore that his services could not be dispensed with. The result was that Mr. LATHAM obtained the aid of two policemen and went to the hospital, *kidnapped* the boy, and took him out of the city and chained him in a house in the suburbs, whereupon LATHAM was arrested. Gen. BUTLER, much to the astonishment of the bystanders and hangers-on about the Court, appeared as a witness, and in a few words gave his testimony, embodying the facts stated above. Next came Dr. BIDWELL and others, who corroborated the General's statement as to the forced recovery of the boy by his master.

Mr. LATHAM stated in defence, that he was not aware that he had violated any law of the United States, by seizing his slave. That by the laws of Louisiana, he was authorized to recover his property. He admitted that he had given the boy the privilege of hiring his time, but on condition that he would sometimes assist his master, and that Dr. BIDWELL said he must keep the boy for his own entire service, and for an indefinite period, he therefore took measures to secure his property. The Court holding that PECKMAN was for the time being the slave's master, hereupon turned to the statutes of Louisiana, made against inveigling slaves from their masters, and read, that the minimum penalty for such a crime, was two years' imprisonment in the State Prison, and rendered a judgment accordingly. That a gentleman should be sentenced to prison for any crime, but especially for *stealing his own property*, is beyond the comprehension of the loyal luminaries hereabout.

The next case was one of vast pecuniary importance, relating to the city banks paying out Confederate notes. Gen. BUTLER's proclamation laid down the general principle that they were not a legal tender, and the individual case before the Court was not to be made an exception. Then followed innumerable demands on the Court for orders for negroes, the "unhappy cause of the rebellion," consuming two-thirds of the entire time of the Court. Each individual case "was disposed of in a word," and the parties interested left the "presence," more or less pleased, when a Mr. FARRELL was put on trial for severely beating his slave. It was proven by witnesses, and by the appearance of the slave, that the master had tied her on her face, and then beat her with a board; becoming incensed, he used the edge, cutting her back and legs into riffs, which had finally ulcerated, until the poor wretch could not for days and weeks turn on her face. The master responded that the girl was retractory, and that he had a right to punish his own nigger as he pleased. The Judge, in reply, asked Mr. FARRELL, "that, if he had a horse, and in a fit of anger had cut the horse's hind-quarters with a sharp instrument, if he, Mr. FARRELL, would bring said horse, and hitch him, bleeding and lame, in front of the St. Charles Hotel?" Mr. FARRELL promptly responded, "No, Sir." "Then," continued the Judge, "why do you try to justify treatment to a human being you would not dare give to a horse?" Mr. FARRELL replied that it was his nigger. The Judge now turned to the Louisiana Statutes again, and treated Mr. FARRELL's case under their provisions. He sentenced the master to promptly pay a fine of $150 and to have no more control over the negro. He further stated that the laws of Louisiana, *if faithfully administered, had provided for such and all other cases of cruelty to slaves*, and that while he held court in New-Orleans these laws should not be a dead later. Exit Mr. FARRELL, in profound astonishment that he couldn't do as he pleased with his own property.

Some time prior to the capture of the city by the National forces, the Bank of America tried, two or three times, to pay specie for its circulation, but was stopped by Gov. MOORE. When the fleet passed the forts, this bank, with the others, sent away its specie, but instead of to Jackson, Miss., the bank sent it to Alexandria, La. After the excitement was over, the cashier went up to Alexandria, and not daring to bring the money back openly, had the specie packed in beef barrels, had it shipped as beef to the city, landed on the levee as beef, but taken inside of the bank as specie, and it has since been paid out to its depositors, and for its bills, thus handing it over to those who really owned it. Such honesty is gall and wormwood to Gov. MOORE. This bank is now in best credit in the city.

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER

The following letter was intercepted on the 20th of June by some of the officials in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, June 16, 1862.

MY DEAR FRED.: * * You cannot tell what it is to be here, and not hear a word from you. We of course hear nothing from the army only through Yankee means, which, of course, is the Southern army are all cut to pieces in every direction and that peace will be declared before the first of the month. We cannot believe such trash, but still it will make one feel low-spirited. We have also any amount of rumors considered contraband by King BUTLER. The last are to the effect that we have taken Maryland, and MCCLELLAN has been badly beaten, while the Yankees say he has possession of Richmond. Fort Pillow and Memphis have been taken, and all our gunboats destroyed. JEFF. DAVIS is making preparations for a flight to Mexico. They acknowledge BANKS was defeated by Stonewall JACKSON on account of greatly superior numbers, but he made a most masterly retreat from Virginia. WILLIAM MUMFORD, the man that tore down the flag from the Mint after Commodore FARRAGUT had it hoisted, is dead. He leaves a wife and five children without any support. No one believed he was going to be hung until he was hung on the Mint at the flag-staff. They took the advantage to hang him while attention was called in another direction, while the Union party was hoisting the flag on the City Hall. TOM URQUHART, the father of FRED, is the head man in it. They make a great deal of fuss about that party, but you need not believe a word about it. It is principally composed of Dutch. Old LINDO and BROWN belong to it. CHRISTIAN ROSELIEUS, THOMAS DURANT and URQUHART are the principal ones; BOYD ROBISON is also. He is Lieutenant of the Police; but the Dutch are the principal ones. URQUHART told a gentleman that lives round the corner from us that they could not raise but 102. They have been trying ever since the Yanks landed to raise it. There is a good many leaving it since the hanging of that man. BUTLER is very much blamed for it, even by his own men and officers. They say he will be recalled. Commodore FARRAGUT was at Vicksburgh when he was hung. When he came down to the city he went to the St. Charles to see BUTLER. He told him he had no right to hang that man. He said he had the flag put up before the city surrendered. He told BUTLER he wrote him a note, telling him not to hang him. BUTLER said he never received it. He told him it was no such thing; he did receive it. He said it was a brutal, cowardly murder. He said he was going home and lay it before his Government. They had a great row. BUTLER then went down to the City Hall to see Gen. SHEPLEY. They both went in a room together and shut the door. They were talking very loud, but no one knew what was said. They both came out: Gen. BUTLER walked down the corridor; Gen. SHEPLEY called him all the hard names he could put his tongue to, and, if a man and a soldier, to draw his sword. Gen. BUTLER only said, "I will attend to your case, Sir," and left. This was witnessed by a hundred people. The negroes are very saucy now. One negro man whipped a man on Canal-street, opposite Dr. MERCIER's; two Yankee officers stood there, and encouraged the negro, and dared anyone to interfere—he was a very old man, too. PIERRE SOULE and Sheriff MAZERO were taken to New-York on some high political charge. Monroe, Harrison Adams, Chief of Police, Mazero's Clerk, Tom Murry, and Dr. Stone were all sent to Fort Jackson and St. Philip. Dr. STONE was sent down on account of refusing to attend to the sick soldiers; he has since been released. They wanted the pilots to take their boats up the river. The President called a meeting of the pilots; they wrote on slips of paper, pilot up the river—on other slips they had, or go to Fort Jackson; the tickets were received in a hat; every ticket in the hat was, go to Fort Jackson first; Commodore PORTER said they might go—he did not want to force any man against his will. There, I believe I have told you all the news, so now I will tell you something about myself.

If provisions were not so dear we might go across the lake; but they are so scarce I am afraid we would starve to death. Provisions are getting cheap here now. In the letter you sent by Mr. BINEMAN I received $30, and was very glad to get it, but cannot make any use of it at present. Gen. BUTLER has pronounced it a penitentiary act to pass it ever since the 28th of April, but every one tells me it will be good again in a few weeks. JACOB BARKER bought up a great deal of it at 25 cents on a dollar; every one says he bought it for BUTLER, who will make it good again to pay off his troops. They say they have not been paid off for seven months; they are very much discontented; for the most trifling offence they forfeit three months' pay. If this money will not be good in a few weeks it may by the time I need it most. I do not care so much for myself, but it worries me almost sick when I look ahead. If I only had one friend to look to I would not feel so bad. Suppose the same thing happens that took place last year; what will I do, if I do not have any money; that's what worries me; but then I think it is a long time ahead; perhaps something will put an end to this war. I think sometimes, if this war is not stopped I will go crazy—the anxiety and excitement makes me feel as if I want to go away frome here—some place where I can hear from you, and hear nothing about the war until it is over. I want the Confederates to win so much—and I am nervous and irritable; these Yankee yarns nearly set me wild. I hope and pray, FRED., that you will come out safe through this war, and all you have gone through will not be in vain. If we only had some ships you could soon whip them. I am going to try and see if I cannot get some sailor to take my letters over the lake and put them in the office. The gentleman that brought my letter is going to take this one. If I could only get some one to take them over the lake I could write often. I don't know when I will get another chance to write to you. Every Confederate soldier now in the City has to take an oath. Every one is afraid of his neighbor. It is very hard to find out any one coming or going. They won't let any one know it. The gentleman is here now waiting for my letter, so I must finish it.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS PAPERS.

GOV. MOORE TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA

All of the New-Orleans papers publish the following curious document, which is addressed to the people of Louisiana:

The occupation by the enemy of a portion of the territory of our State imposes upon us new and unaccustomed responsibilities. It creates an anomalous condition of affairs, and establishes between the citizens of New-Orleans and all other of our towns in the actual possession of the enemy, and those of the country parishes, relations very different from those which regulate their ordinary intercourse. It is not surprising that a people who are now experiencing the first invasion of their State should not, at the outset, have appreciated the duties and necessities of the new position in which they suddenly find themselves placed.

New-Orleans is the commercial dépôt of the State. To it the whole agricultural products of our soil are conveyed, and from it are brought in return a large measure of the supplies for our plantations and the merchandise which forms the object of every species of traffic. The channels of trade constantly flow between it and the country, freighted with the every-day transactions of all classes of our citizens, thus binding our urban and rural populations together by the strong bands of mutual dependence and reciprocal benefit.

TRADE WITH THE ENEMY FORBIDDEN.

A state of public war, resulting in the armed occupancy of New-Orleans by the enemy, changes these relations. There cannot be a war for arms, and a peace for trade between two people at the same time. The armed occupants of that city are our enemies. To each loyal citizen of Louisiana and of the Confederacy, every citizen of the country hostile to us is an enemy. We cannot barter our products for theirs. We cannot exchange our corn, cattle, sugar, or cotton for their gold. We have no right even to pay money that was owing to the citizens of the now hostile States before the war. Absolute non-intercourse—the entire suspension of communication by visit or for trade—is the only safe rule for our guidance. It is a rule recognized as imperative by all writers on public law, and universally administered by the authorities of nations at war.

COMMUNICATION WITH CITIZENS OF OCCUPIED PLACES MUST CEASE.

Nor is it prudent to hold communication with citizens of any portion of our territory temporarily occupied by the enemy. However much we may deplore their misfortunes, we must not permit these to be made the instruments for our further damage. The only proper and permissable manner in which we can communicate with the enemy or those under his control who are within his lines, is under a flag of truce. Communication with New-Orleans since its armed occupation has been almost unrestrained, save by the fears of those who desired, from motives either of gain or curiosity, to enter the lines of the enemy.

This communication must cease, and at once. It is well known that the General commanding the invading army opposes no obstacle to the ingress of any of our citizens into New-Orleans, but invariably attaches to the passport for egress the statement, "this pass is given upon the parole of honor of the holder, that he will in no way give information, countenance, aid or support to the so-called Confederate Government or States." This cunningly-devised trap to catch the unsuspicious visitor was expected to trammel him in the rendition of those services which his country demands. No parole is ever taken when these passports are delivered—none ever required. This condition is inserted in the passport without notification to the applicant that it is to be required, in the belief that the apparent tacit consent of the receiver to a condition thus sneakingly sought to be foisted upon him would be held binding in morals and in conscience. At first the passports were received unsuspectingly, and without knowledge of the characteristic trickery contained in this clause, but it is now well known that none are given without it.

USING THE ENEMY'S PASSPORT.

Whoever, therefore, now voluntarily places himself in the power of the enemy by entering their lines, throws a shade upon his loyalty to his Government. The possession of a passport containing the clause above quoted, subjects the holder to grave suspicion. Its receipt is incipient neutrality. The desire to fulfill the condition assumed to be imposed, is only disguised indifference to our success. The attempt to fulfill it is treachery to our cause. No man can assimilate this *ex parte* declaration of a Federal Provost-marshal, to which no assent is made by parole or act, to the parole of honor well recognised in military usage, the observance of which must ever be regarded as a primary duty. Such paroles are given to, and received by, prisoners on either side, that they will not renew their participation in hostilities until exchanged, and by persons sent from without the lines, that they will not reveal what their presence has enabled them to see or hear.

Neither the citizens of New-Orleans, nor those visitors who have gone there since its occupation by the enemy, are regarded by him as prisoners of war. If prisoners, it is his manifest duty to feed them, and when permitted to depart from his lines, he would require of them a parole to cease hostilities until exchanged.

THE PASSPORTS SHALL NOT BE A SHELTER FROM DUTY.

It has come to my knowledge that some persons have gone into New-Orleans voluntarily, and without any apparent or avowed purpose to accomplish, save the gratification of an idle curiosity, and have since returned with some of these passports. When required to perform militia duty afterward, or accosted by the enrolling officer of conscripts, they present the passport in which a Federal officer has assumed a promise that the holder will not countenance or aid his Government. If any citizen of this State confesses to such a promise, he is self-convicted of treason. If such citizen holds himself bound not to countenance his own Government, he must be a traitor to it. He cannot ignore his own Government. If he does not countenance that, he must necessarily recognize the pretensions of those who seek to crush it. Nor can he separate one part of the pretended parole from another. He cannot claim that he holds himself bound by the stipulation not to give *aid or support* to his Government, and thus avoid military duty, without also confessing to an obligation not to *countenance* it, which is treason unmasked.

The military officers will be charged with orders on this subject, the rigorous execution of which will be required. The Confederacy and the State recognizes but two classes—its friends and its foes. In this mighty and awful struggle for our sacred rights, for the sanctity of our homes, for the enjoyment of liberty, for the salvation of our country, all considerations of blood or friendship must give way—all apprehensions for the safety of property must be disregarded. Obedience to the laws and acquiesence in the policy of the Government will be the cheerful homage that every true man will make. Those who are not true must be deprived of the power to do harm.

SPIES, SALARIED INFORMERS AND TORIES.

Not the least evil of the consequences flowing from communication by our citizens with the places occupied by the enemy, is the facility it affords to spies who traverse the country through the negligence of officers or the unsuspicious security of the people. These spies communicate with salaried informers, who are to be found in some localities, ready to serve any master for gold.

The world has never furnished an instance of a people renouncing their Government and establishing a new one with the unanimity which has characterized the people of the Confederate States. Not even the men of '76, those forefathers whom we are accustomed to think of as battling with undivided hearts for a severance from the crown, and the independence of their nation, approached so near to perfect unanimity as ourselves, in this struggle against a foe more malignant and indictive than the one confronted by them. In the revolt of the colonies, whole districts were inhabited by Tories, who strove to throttle the infantile liberties of their country and bind her by fetters to the throne. In our struggle they are rarely to be met, but though very few in number, they exist, and with a hate to our Government not exceeded by the hate of their predecessors to the Government of GEORGE WASHINGTON.

They can be tolerated no longer. If they did not wish to live under the Confederate Government, they were warned by its President a year ago that they were at liberty to depart. They have made their option. They cannot live here and disregard our laws. They can neither hold property or enjoy liberty if they disown the Government which protects the one and insures the other. This would be true even in ordinary circumstances, but when the foe who aims at our subjugation is pressing our soil, short must be the shrift of those who stand ready to welcome him.

All possible vigilance must therefore be exercised for the detection of these spies and salaried informers, and for their apprehension. All citizens should report to the nearest authorities, the names, and proof or grounds of suspicion. Nor must less rigor be enforced in those persons who have not obeyed the President's warning. Strangers must give a satisfactory account of themselves; the doubtful must be closely watched; the disloyal must be imprisoned, and when found guilty of treason, must be held liable to the penalty due to that capital crime.

CONFEDERATE NOTES THE CURRENCY OF THE COUNTRY.

Manifold are the inducements presented by the enemy to begin trading with him. As temptations to you to thus violate your sacred duty as citizens of the Confederate States, he offers high prices for your products, which he promises to pay in gold and silver. With equal assiduity he is engaged in efforts to depreciate the currency of your country. He forgets that every Confederate bond is a record and certificate of a sum that has been contributed by generous and confiding citizens to secure the independence of their country—that every Confederate note is the evidence that thus much of the wealth of the people has been loaned to the Government to help it in its struggle—that all the resources of a republic of ten millions of people, occupying a vast territory of unsurpassed productiveness, are pledged for their redemption—that they constitute a currency that measures the value of all your property, and that custom and loyalty recognize them as a legal tender. They are received and paid as such by all patriots. He who refuses to receive them in payment of a debt, or in exchange for what he offers for sale, does a direct injury to our sacred cause, fans the latent sparks of treason, and gives indirect aid and comfort to the ruthless enemy who invades our soil, ravages our coasts, insults our mothers, wives and daughters, and tyrannizes over our conquered cities. The refusal to take Confederete money, if general, would at once paralyze our Government, and put the Confederacy in imminent peril. Such refusal affords a presumption of disloyalty, and the plea of ignorance is but a slight palliation of the grave offence.

RIVER STEAMBOATS FOR TRANSPORTS.

The enemy needs river steamboats to transport his troops on their plundering expeditions along the Mississippi, and he seizes all that lie within his reach. He searches for them in bayous seldom navigated, and by the aid of traitorous informers, he has succeeded in capturing those that were thought to be effectually hidden. This must be prevented at any cost. As no concealment can be depended on, the boats must be destroved whenever the near approach of the enemy shall leave no other means of preventing their capture.

SUPPLIES OF PROVISIONS FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The delicate question of permitting New-Orleans to be supplied with provisions while in the occupation of the enemy was presented to me for decision soon after my return from Camp Moore, whither I had gone for the purpose of concerting with the authorities at Richmond plans for the future, which will soon be made manifest. Much was, and is to be said for and against the policy. It is sufficient for my present purpose to say that I gave permits to two agents of the Committee from the city to carry provisions to our citizens so long as the Federal General should faithfully observe his pledge not

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

National Affairs Viewed from a Radical Standpoint.

ADDRESS OF WENDELL PHILLIPS,

Delivered before the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society, at Music Hall, Boston, July 6, 1862.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

"We opened this house last Fall, in a season of great doubt, when the prospects of the Nation lowered; we close it now for the Summer, with a cloud resting on the future of the Nation's efforts. I propose to use the hour that you give me to-day, in trying to find the reasons of this delay in what seems to me efficient action on the part of the Government.

When FREMONT crossed the desert to San Francisco to open the pathway of empire to the golden State, he selected Winter, in order that he might know the utmost difficulties that the emigrant would encounter. When FULTON's steamboat first trod the waters of the Hudson, he selected the moment of utter difficulty, when the spectators doubted whether the wheel could move, to go below, rearrange the machinery, and make that efficient which at the moment promised to defeat the experiment. Our institutions now are undergoing their first great radical trial. Hitherto, Democracy here has floated on a Summer sea; no enemy near us; no internal difficulty that could stop, even for a moment, the onward march of the Government. Now, for the first time, the experiment of the people's rule meets within its own bosom the great obstacle which threatens to discredit Democracy in Europe, which threatens to break asunder the territory of the Nation, which threatens to discredit the method by which men are selected to guide the Nation's action. I take this opportunity, therefore, to inspect the machinery, to see where the obstacle is, what the weak point seems to be, where the difficulty exists.

Let us begin at the beginning. Every man has a right to a certain influence. Every man who thinks, is bound to have an influence. I think he should not only attempt to influence those about him somewhat, but he should remember the rule of WILBERFORCE, that a man is bound to exert all the influence that he can. He is not innocent if he leaves any single channel untouched. He is bound not only to accept what comes to him, but to plan thoughtfully how he shall best influence those about him. You and I are contented, sometimes, with the influence which this pulpit has had in the nation—with the amount of impression it has made upon the public mind; but at the same time it seems to me that we have not had—we whom this effort represents—all the influence, all the direct power, upon the nation's character and course that belonged to us, that we ought to have attained. I propose, therefore, to look for a moment into the machinery, and endeavor to define where the defect lies. I do not mean to belittle the religious and the intellectual influence of such an effort as this. The influence of THEODORE PARKER extended to the Pacific. There are two kinds of influence: one Chinese—a man makes his imitator exactly what he is, as the Chinese artist, taking a cracked plate for his model, reproduces the whole set with a crack. That is one kind of influence—the least valuable. The other is the influence of methods, ideas. A man creates those who follow, not his exact steps, but his method; who accepts not his results, but his principles of investigation, his fearlessness of examination, his boldness of attitude. In a far city on our Western prairie, I found a leading member of a Western bar, a man of cultivated intellect, wide influence, decisive character, who, when he was married, bought all the writings of THEODORE PARKER. On Sunday, the leisure day from his profession, he either read one of the discourses which you have heard from this desk, or he went eclectically through the pulpits of the city seeing whether he and his wife could set up their public altar of worship in any hall. He went through every church of the city, and, judging by what he read at home, found none that gave him a resting place. At last, in a small hall, holding a hundred, he found a self-educated, energetic man, talking to fifty hearers, impelled by the inspiration of his own great heart. He did not agree with the doctrines of this desk, but he agreed with the *purpose* of this desk; and there, in that mighty floating population, the young lawyer, with his wealth, social position, professional standing, wide intellectual influence, placed himself by the side of the struggling talker, and over both the great hand of the Bishop of Music Hall was lifted, to create on the prairies of the West disciples who did not adopt his shibboleth, but who answered to the great spirit of individual independence, fearless investigation, utter protest against popular iniquities and conventional religion. That is the best influence which a man can wield, and that lonely grave at Florence still wields it, far west to the praries of Illinois and the golden regions of California.

But still, there are four kinds of influence. There is the social, the intellectual, the religious and the political. The social influence is this: a man of fascinating, keen, brilliant intellect, and fair position, gathers the suffrages that make him potent from every source, from every quarter. His acquaintances value him by the reputation that the broad surface of society renders to him. He is not potent because he is admired in Boston solely; the reflection of his New-York, of his London, of his Philadelphia, of his Chicago acquaintance, adds to the weight of his social position. The compliment which comes to a great speaker or to an independent man a thousand miles off, adds to the weight of his home hand. So there is an intellectual influence. This pulpit is not potent merely because it collects two thousand men within these walls of a Sunday; it is because Music Hall, to the furthest West, is recognized as the spot where unpopular truth gets an utterance, where hunted Freedom finds an altar. The South dreads it as the vanguard of New-England fanaticism. Its influence is not local. Every one of you feels stronger to-day because you know that the eyes of twenty States are on you. So take the *Tribune*. The *Tribune* is strong, not because of its corps of editors, not for its ten or fifteen thousand New-York subscribers, but because it moulds opinions in Minnesota; because, when WADE speaks, he speaks with a constituency which the New-York *Tribune* has moulded to stand behind him. When LOVEJOY enters Congress, the constituency that sends him there was created by the *Evening Post* and the New-York *Tribune*. There is no locality, there is no hemming-in of geographical boundaries, there is no close corporation in these things. Why do we listen to HORACE GREELEY? We know that when he speaks, a hundred thousand men listen, and that, on at least a hundred thousand hearts, his words fall with the power of a leader. The majority do not love to lead; they love to follow. There are very few men who love the labor and responsibility of thought. The majority love to have their thinking done for them. In a moment of leisure, in the mere play conflict of society, they maintain an opinion; but in the critical moment, when action is to rest on intellect, when a step is to be taken as the result of logic, when a great nation's fate hangs on his raising the right hand, every man shrinks from the responsibility. He says, "You lead—I follow." The majority love to follow. When such a man as GREELEY speaks, why does the President go to hear him in Washington? Why does the Cabinet crowd the Smithsonian platform when he lectures, and leave CHEEVER and me unattended? Because, when he speaks, the great West listens, and on their hot hearts the trusted leader of the Republican sentiment pours the mature, the ripe conclusions which are to immediately result, or very soon to result, in national action. Such are the social, religious, and intellectual chiefs among us.

Now we come to politics—the close, direct influence on the nation's affairs. The political chief represents a geographical district. He is chosen solely by the votes of those who live, one may say, in sight of his house. Unlike the social, religious and intellectual chiefs I have named, the political chiefs, by our present system of election, represent a cut and squared surface of population. Let me explain. Mr. LINCOLN stands hesitating to-day. Why? He is "Honest ABE;" he means to do his duty. I believe he honestly wishes that this convulsion shall result in the destruction of the slave system. [Applause.] But Mr. LINCOLN is not a genius; he is not a leader. It is quite doubtful whether, under Democratic institutions, a leader ever can be President. It is quite doubtful, under Democratic institutions, whether leading minds ever can fill the great offices of State. They certainly never can under the present system. Mr. LINCOLN is not a leader; he is a second-rate man; he rejoices in being a second-rate man. His theory of Democracy is, that he is the servant of the people, not the leader. Like the Indian trapper on the prairie, his keen ear listens to know what twenty million of people want him to do; what their conscious, matured, recognized principles to-day demand of him to do. He stands asking, "What do you mean I shall do?" ERICSSON is a genius; and if the Union is saved, we owe it to JOHN ERICSSON, not to ABRAHAM LINCOLN, [applause;] for, without listening to anything but the inspiration of his own genius, he sees the want, measures the void and fills it. He is a leader, not a follower. LINCOLN, selected by the present method of Democratic election, as I am going to proceed to show you, cannot be anything but a servant. What does he want to-day? I am going to take it for granted that he is honest; I am going to take it for granted that the Cabinet which stands behind him, according to popular report, is more than that; it actually leans, the bulk of it, toward the purpose of letting this convulsion preserve the Union by the method of making it homogeneous—basing it on freedom. [Applause.] But of course the Cabinet, and the President, too, are only the servants of the people; they listen to Congress; they heed the official voice of the people. Let me go into that a moment. What is, at present, the official voice of America! Democracy means this—the government of the people. Democracy, in its noblest and highest sense, is the Government by the present mind of all the people. We are at present plunging ourselves on an experiment of Democracy. Lord BROUGHAM criticises us [illegible] the failure of Democracy; [illegible] knows nothing of what he is talking about, for we have never had a Democracy yet. Not only has the great Southern Oligarchy hitherto smothered the tendency toward Democracy in the Northern States, which it now threatens to annihilate, but we have never had a Democracy, even here. Let me show you what I mean. I am going to speak to you of the rights of minorities. I am about to try to unfold to you, in half an hour, what STUART MILL has been urging in England for twenty years—the rights of minorities, and to show you that I think here lies the obstcale to the success of the North in this struggle.

We say in Massachusetts that the people govern. What do we mean? When you resolve it into the fact, "the majority govern," is what the politician will tell you. We go to the polls, and out of a million of men, if there are 700,000 who think one way, and 300,000 who think another, the 300,000 must yield to the 700,000 rule. That is the theory. Now look at the result. We will take 15,000 voters in a district; 7,000 of them are Democrats, 8,050 are Republicans. Many a district in this State is as closely contested as that. November approaches; the question is, "Whom shall we nominate?" Of those 8,000 Republicans, 3,000 are Abolitionists, we will suppose; men who agree with FREMONT, with HUNTER, that the path out of this war is emancipation. The question comes, "Whom shall we nominate?" They say to themselves, "If we nominate such a man, there are 5,000 of our own party who are not ready for that problem; he never can be elected. Whom must we nominate? We must nominate a man on a level with the lowest tier of our own party. We must nominate a man whose decisive opinions have never made an enemy. We must nominate a man whose radicalism has never been feared. We must nominate a man who believes the Lord Almighty owns the earth, but the devil must not be deprived of his half of it just yet. [Laughter.] "We must not go too fast nor too far." And perhaps in that district there are 2,000 liquor-sellers. They say, "You must nominate a man, one or the other of you, who agrees with us; if you don't, we, the small minority of 2,000, hold our votes irrespective of all opinions, pledged to this one interest." The consequence is, they nominate an eel; they nominate an artful dodger; they nominate a man who lives by whispering at Washington what it is death to him to have known at home; who is politically dead about the time he is equally well known in both places. He is elected. The 3,000 radicals vote for him—he is the best they can get; the 5,000 unpledged, neutral, non-committal, timid, cautious, hide-and-seek Republicans vote for him. Whom does he represent? He does not represent 7,000 Democrats; he does not represent 3,000 radicals. He represents 5,000 men who were never guilty of an opinion. Five thousand men, then, out of the 15,000 in that district, are really represented. This is not a very near approach to the government of the "majority." One hundred such men go up to the Legislature. Now, I am not exaggerating matters; you know it is true. [Applause.] One hundred such men go up to the Legislature. Then comes up a test question—a stern, close, decisive measure. Sixty men vote for it; forty vote against it. It is carried. Now, how many men put that law on the statute-book? Sixty voters, each one representing 5,000 men. The whole hundred, according to my estimate, represent a million and a half; those sixty represent 300,000 men, and they govern. To-day, the grog shops of Boston, that are open from Chelsea ferry to Roxbury line, choose your Mayor. To-day, the Border States, the most selfish and most timid in the country, govern the country, because this Administration fears opposition more than it values support. We are not under the Government of the majority, on our method; we are under the Government of the minority, necessarily: and, more than that, by the working of our machinery, we are under the Government of a minority of doughfaces; a minority of men who do not offend anybody, whose intellects are of the lowest type, whose moral convictions are at low tide. These are the men who elect Congressmen. Five Massachusetts members, elected by this method, voted down one of the best emancipation measures of the present Congress. SUMNER and WADE and LOVEJOY and JULIAN are "happy accidents," as ALEXANDER the First was on the throne of Russia. "Happy accidents;" but the great majority of Congress represent each 5,000 men without an opinion. President LINCOLN, to-day, when every hour is big with the fate of an empire, when every hour is risking the permanence of the Union, knows no other official representation of the popular sentiment of America than the Halls of Congress afford. The Halls of Congress, taking out those happy exceptions, by the very machinery of our Government, represent the doughfaces of the North—the men without opinion. Does any man here wonder that President LINCOLN does not lead? He has actually gone ahead of the official expression of the public sentiment of the North. His Border State Proclamation is an arrow's flight ahead of any official intimation to him of the public opinion of the North.

Now, dwelling a moment on our machinery, what is the remedy? Why, on STUART MILL's plan, the remedy is in the minority being represented. That is, Boston is not to be obliged to choose, from its own citizens, a representative to Congress; Worcester is confined, in choosing a representative, to her own inhabitants; but if 15,000 men in Massachusetts agree with THEODORE PARKER, in his lifetime, in opinion, they choose him, and send him to Congress. This is the plan, intended to furnish a Legislature that represents not a *majority* of the people as now, but the *whole people*. Then the majority of such representatives, who will really represent a *majority* of the whole, speak for the nation and enacts its laws. The plan is this. Having first settled who shall vote, suppose in any State there are two hundred thousand such voters, and the Legislature is to consist of fifty representatives. Each representative should stand for four thousand voters. Names should be announced, and then, *all over the State*, each man should vote according to a system whose details I will not here trouble you with; but whose result is, that no man enters the Legislature who has not received four thousand votes; and every voter would see in the Legislature a man *he voted for*. Four thousand voting Abolitionists, scattered over such a State, could have thus sent PARKER or GARRISON to the Legislature twenty years ago; and such voters, for years unrepresented, because in a hopeless minority, would have had a voice for the last twenty years in the Legislature. No limit of locality, any more than in the *Tribune*, any more than in the social influence. If Massachusetts does not like CHARLES SUMNER, a million of men the Union over may send him into the Senate. It is no matter where the representative lives, it is no matter where the voter lives. Every man who goes into the House of Representatives must represent the same number of votes. Whether he gets them from Boston or Chicago, whether he gets them from Worcester or Syracuse, it is no matter. You and I might vote for GERRITT SMITH. If there was any danger that WADE would not be reëlected, we might vote for him. If CALEB CUSHING can get his number, he goes into Congress; if a radical reformer can get them, he goes into Congress. If there are thirty thousand men to-day who agree with FREMONT, they send him to Congress; and if there are a million such, they send thirty representatives to Congress.

Common men often change a political idol; educated men rarely change an intellectual one. Senators and Representatives, elected for sake of their opinions by thoughtful, decided men all over the country, would certainly have the weight, and probably have the fixedness and independence, of members of a House of Lords; and thus, while approaching closer to the theory of democracy, we should also secure one of the few benefits of a monarchy. Such a body of members would form, inside the Legislature, that base of resistance, that *point d'appui*, which is always needed in a democracy to sustain an unpopular reform; which with us, the Anti-Slavery cause has found for twenty years, in a body of men banished by their opinions and their conscientious scruples from the ballot box; which the temperance enterprise has been so often obliged to find only in hopeless minorities banished from all office.

As things now stand, outside pressure is the only method of reform. The Anti-Slavery enterprise began in 1831. What did we do? We confined ourselves to the trenches; we made our public opinion. The moment we got strong enough, we went to the doors of the Legislature. For fifteen years, we stood there. I remember it well. Not a voice inside those doors agreed with us. We appeared before committees, we circulated pamphlets, we laid a tract on the seat of every member; but no man inside ever spoke for us. We waited fifteen, seventeen, twenty years, before we got so superfluously strong that we could send a representative inside. Now, suppose STUART MILL's method had governed here—that every man who entered Congress must represent thirty thousand men who agreed with him; that any man, up to the number of three hundred, who could get thirty thousand men to agree with him, could go to Congress. Long ago, THEODORE PARKER could have got, over the broad surface of the Union, 30,000 voters to agree with him; and those great orations that were spoken from this desk, from 1846 up to 1856, would have been spoken in Washington, with the whole Nation for an audience. [Applause.] The sight of one such man, accepted by the people, would have changed the opinions of those "waiters on Providence," who always go with the strongest; and instead of standing to-day with a North unready for the conflict, we should have had the deliberations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, from 1845 to '61, educating the people to be ready for just such a crisis as this. Instead of an outside pressure, instead of a Congress to-day that represents the men of no opinion, we should have a Congress that represents the utter and outside Democracy and the utter and outside Garrisonianism, face to face on the floor of the Senate and the House. [Applause.] We need not say with DE TOCQUEVILLE—"Every Government is always just as rascally as the people will allow," but we may ask what sort of a Government we have a right to expect when the authoritative voice of the people reaches it only through such channels as I have described.

What does Mr. LINCOLN need to-day? Mr. DAVIS of Kentucky, Mr. HOLT of Kentucky, Mr. WICKLIFFE of Kentucky, get up and say to him, "Advance one step in the direction of HUNTER, and the Border States leave you." The Administration trembles and holds back. A Republican rises. He remembers his constituency at home. Who sent him there? Why, men who are just saved from voting for BENJAMIN THOMAS; men who are just saved from being deluded by the Boston *Courier*; men who are just saved from being carried away by the declamation of Mr. GEORGE T. CURTIS. He says to himself, "I dare not put my foot down: I shall not be reëlected." What is it necessary for Republicanism to say to a Cabinet that fears opposition more than it values support? Is it necessary that it should say to them, "Gentlemen, you have [illegible] fourteen months' trial; you want 300,000 men to-day; you want $150,000,000; you shall not [illegible] until you proclaim a policy." [Applause.] The Border State men say, "Put your foot there, and we desert you;" and the 1,600,000 [illegible] that put you into office say, "Forbear to put your foot there, and we desert you." [Applause.] The moment that word is uttered, the servants of the people, the Cabinet and the President, will have light let in upon their minds as to the proper course to be pursued in this national emergency; but until then, the great mass of the national intellect which has been educated by this war, which has been educated by the twenty years previous, is not officially heard by the Government.

I said, we have no genius in the Government. I do not know a man, either in the army or in civil life, that can properly be considered a leader. They are all servants of popular opinion. Perfectly proper: I am not here to find fault with them, lifted as they are to their places by the method which has prevailed hitherto. Democracy in Athens meant a very different thing. The people voted. You could not keep DEMOSTHENES from the sight of the people. Any man might ascend the platform, which was called the Bema, and make his speech. If he could carry the convictions of the multitude with him, the mass voted, and it was war with PHILIP or peace, as the crowning genius of the hour could mould the people to the purpose. But when on the prairies of Missouri FREMONT speaks the magic word which is strategy and statesmanship combined, red-tape snuffs him out, and sends him home to do nothing. Jealousy and timidity block his way, and the only mind which seems to have the flaming energy necessary for the crisis is put into the back rank, is overswayed and balanced by the representatives of the middle class that crowd official houses. FREMONT's name is almost the only one of romantic interest in our annals. Most of our statesmen have only a working-day fame—hard and cold. His life speaks to the heart. Fatherless and poor, he springs even in youth to world-wide scientific renown; amid hair-breadth escapes and dangers more terrific than battle, his reckless daring opens to us a path over the continent—his soldierly skill and prompt decision give to the Union the golden State of the Pacific—always doing exactly the right thing, as if by inspiration, and always successful; a love match; untold wealth showered on him by happy accident; and then, born amid Slavery, his name becomes to 1,200,000 sovereign ballots the representative of liberty and equality—a successful General on the outmost and most dangerous post, he speaks the talismanic word that would bring everything into order; then, as always, never finding a foe who dares look him in the face. Europe admires Democracy led by genius—all is sunshine till that hour. The ancients, when too happy, threw some prized jewel into the sea to propitiate the envious gods. A discrowned monarch lives twice as long in history as his successful rival. CHARLES II. in exile, FRANCIS I. in captivity, are the most romantic names in their history. St. Helena does more to keep NAPOLEON in memory than Austerlitz. It needed the gross injustice in Missouri, the studied insult in Western Virginia, to plant FREMONT's name forever in the people's hearts. Let us hope that, like CHARLES and FRANCIS, he may yet mount his rightful throne. [Applause.]

It seems to me that what we need to-day, if we can compass it, is to approach the servants of the people with some intimation of the real sentiments of the masses. I do not believe that the majority of the North are ready at this moment to demand emancipation as the policy which is to guide the nation out of this war; but I believe ABRAHAM LINCOLN has secured that amount of confidence and admiration that, if he were to announce anything, the millions of the North would say, "Amen!" [Applause.] They have formed no conscious purpose, they have elaborated no exact method, they stand ready to follow. What they demand is a leader. We are to encourage the Administration up to taking the responsibility. VOLTAIRE says: "All saints are cowards." The Whig Party went to the ground because it had just so much virtue as to make it cowardly. The Democratic Party was always bold. In the Mexican war, the Administration took WEBSTER with one hand, and WINTHROP with the other, and said: "Vote against this war for Slavery if you dare! Remember the Federal Party, that opposed the war of 1812; stand on its grave, and vote against the Mexican raid!" And they wilted. [Laughter.] To-day, Republicanism in the saddle could say to the Border States and the Democratic Party, "The sceptre of war is in our right hand; it is to be wielded by the blacks in favor of emancipation; vote against it if you dare!" [Loud applause.] Bad men have always used that logic of events. That is what the "logic of events" means. "The logic of events," what is it? It is circumstances calling into action the irresistible sentiments and passions of the human heart. To-day, the logic of events is, that possibly we may save the nation from English and French interference, because Illinois is full of wheat, and English harvests are very barren; because France starves, and the valley of the Mississippi is loaded with grain, and she dare not interfere. The logic of events is, that if England crosses the channel and then the Atlantic, side by side with France, the Irishman, who has hated England for two centuries, will love the negro, provided he can fight England at his side. [Applause.] The logic of events is, that the moment PALMERSTON says BUTLER is infamous, the old Democrat, who hated GARRISON, loves him, if, side by side with the "fanatic," he can only strike at England, whom he hates more. The logic of events is, Republicanism in the saddle, saying to the halting Border States and the *Daily Advertiser*, "The war means HUNTER and FREMONT; vote against it if you dare!" [Applause.] But Republicanism dares make no use of the logic of events. It stands halting, timid, before the representatives of the minority. It believes neither in God nor in man. God, who hears the singing of the prisoner, who is listening to the plaintive wails of the Port Royal song upon the Sea Islands, heard for the first time by Yankee ears, does not mean to tantalize those twenty thousand slaves with the sight of freedom He does not mean to give them in reality,—God, it believes not, nor man, who stands at the North ready to obey God in this order of his Providence, and go down to give his right hand to the victim. Republicanism at Washington, that believes in neither, is carrying us onward, while time is the only element of success. Let us wait until November, until January, and England and France are anchored in New-Orleans and Charleston to say, "These States are independent." Then the North is not to yield at once; oh no; she will pour out her millions of money and her thousands of men to recover, possibly, her territory to the Gulf. But that is a doubtful problem. To-day, JEFFERSON DAVIS is doing less to break this Union by his armies at Richmond, than LINCOLN by his Cabinet policy and delay in the City of Washington. [Applause.] The Administration evidently is very ready to do anything, to go anywhere the people *demand*; not ready to lead where the people are evidently ready to follow. FREMONT and HUNTER in the field, SUMNER, WADE, and their comrades in the Senate, are the only ones ready to interpret the people's instincts into action; that is what constitutes a *leader*.

We are paying, to-day, the enormous penalty of millions of dollars and thousands of lives, for that bad system of government, miscalled "Democracy," which necessarily gives us second-rate, non-committal men for Presidents and Senators. We pay dear to-day for having, as President, a man so cautious as to be timid, and so ignorant as to fear the little near danger more than great danger further off. But the people's instincts are right. They grope their way toward some one whose quick and bold genius will interpret for them their now dumb wishes. They *feel* that *emancipation* is the only thunderbolt which can crush rebellion and save the Union. In vain the mongrel curs, who have mobbed us for years, bark, out of their still unbroken collars, "Save the Union and crush the rebellion; *then* settle *these minor questions*"—the silent millions see the transparent cheat.

This war really began when the disastrous compromise was made in 1787. Then, Slavery began to bind Samson with green withes. What cripples McCLELLAN to-day is, that his fathers, in 1787, bound one of his hands, and left him only one to fight with. What shows FREMONT's courage and statesmanship at once is, that the first use he made of his sword was to cut his own hands loose for the conflict. Thieves break in and bind the master of the house, hand and foot, then go down to pack up the plate. Some one proposes to find means to cut the bonds: "Don't trouble me with *minor questions*," cries the struggling man; "let me get those thieves out first, and *then* I'll attend to cutting myself loose!"

The *Great Eastern* lies rudderless on the sea. TOWLE proposed to rig a helm. "Don't worry about *minor matters*," cry the stupid passengers, "only get us ashore, and then you may repair the ship." A frigate, gaping in all her quarters, is filling rapidly—the Captain proposes to set to work, and stop the leaks. "Oh, no fuss about 'these little things' now; get us safe into harbor, and then you may carry your ship into dock, and make her tight." Such stuff cheats no Yankee—seems plausible only to those who go about asking to be deceived. The only doubt is, will the people's *willingness* to be led in the right path find leaders before it is too late to save the Union? What we want is to impress the Administration with the belief that the North is ready to have her Government mean liberty. I have no doubt of the result for the negro. His liberty is written in the book of fate; the leaf that records it is already turned over—I know it. [Applause.] Why, Mr. CURTIS might as well declaim against the east wind, so dangerous to weakened lungs, or Indian corn, so fatal to fevered systems, as against New-England character and purpose, out of which has grown the Abolition enterprise. When our fathers planted free schools, they planted opposition to Slavery. Thought never rests while there is anything wrong in front of it. A Yankee is never satisfied while there is anything clumsy in mechanics or erroneous in morals within his reach; and the man who planted free schools and pulpits, and made us what we are, made New-England as irresistibly and inevitably Abolition, as now and forever fatal to wicked systems, as east wind and Indian corn must be to fever and consumption. Our questioning brains, impatient that their ideal perfection is not reached, toss and fret till the evil is probed, opened and cured. Like our salt sea, it eats and eats into opposing rocks till it finds no opposite to consume. XERXES' chains on the sea were exact types of parchment contracts laid over such blood—reasoning with such a tendency. Now, there will be no danger from this. When the angels scaled heaven, MILTON tells us the ethereal substance threw off the stain. New-England, for two hundred years, has lived under the dominion of ideas; she has been elaborating thoughts, she has been weighing morals, she has been dividing ethics. The slave system crossed her path; she weighed it, marked it infamous, and nailed it to the counter. Now this war attacks her for having done it. The angels might as well scale Heaven. War is only the tempest—the thunder-storm. This pulpit, this book (the Bible), the Press, are morning [illegible], sunrise and sunset, seed-time [illegible], sunshine and soil. We must conquer [illegible] the North. No barbarous and brutal South can permanently hurt or [illegible] New-England.

"[illegible] could she [illegible]
By force, and at her heels all hell should rise
With blackest insurrection to confound
Heaven's purest light; yet NEW-ENGLAND,
All incorruptible, would on her throne
Sit unpolluted, and the ethereal mould,
Incapable of stain, would soon expel
The mischief, and purge off the baser fire
Victorious."

This is sure; it must be so. It is written in the philosophy, in the natural and essential character of twenty million of brains, that we of New-York and New-England and Illinois must give character to this Continent. I do not doubt that. Give me time, and I know the brain of New-England will inform the whole sluggish system of Carolina and Mississippi. But the question to day is, whether, in order to hold on to that territory, we shall do justice to the negro; and LINCOLN's pause of an hour makes it perilous and doubtful. NAPOLEON failed in Russia, because he would not accept the serfs who offered to fight for him if he would free them. Too friendly to ALEXANDER to accept, he was beaten. I was a Unionist sixteen years. The Abolition enterprise started in 1831. We said, until 1846, "It is possible to save the Church and the Union, and still emancipate the slave." We labored—maligned, calumniated, misrepresented, ostracised from society and the ballot-box—for sixteen years. We then said, "It is vain; over the ruins of the American Church and the ruins of the American Union is the only exodus for the slave." From 1846 to '61 we preached that lesson.

We said, there is not virtue and intelligence enough in the North to save this Government from the Oligarchy that is eating it up. 1861 came, and in April, the gun resounded from Sumter, and the whole North started to its feet. We said, "We were wrong. The North is not cankered and dead; it is alive. Bound with the withes of sectarianism, confused by the petty issues of politics, we mistook the time; the heart of the people is still right for Liberty and for Union;" and we said, "All hail the Government that leads it to Freedom!" [Applause.] United government, once, was the bulwark of Slavery—now Union can only save itself by Freedom; supporting it, we do our duty to the negro. Fourteen months, until to-day, we have given that Government our confidence. We have supported it with every moral influence that was within our reach. We have said, "We wait for you to wake up to the lesson of the hour." To-day Europe watches us with her aristocratic anxiety to break the Republic in pieces. To-day, France with one foot planted in Mexico, plots for a weak neighbor that cannot hem in her aggressive designs. To-day the news goes to England, floating midway, that we received such a defeat at Richmond that the Government dared not trust the people with the news. On the basis of that impression, the next steamer is to carry to England the call of the Government for 300,000 more men. What is the impression made upon Europe? The North is standing at bay. She finds herself unequal to the contest. The President finds no moral strength. He dare not mingle in the conflict of bullets the stronger element of the *morals*. He dare not let loose liberty for the victim race, and the gratification of the longing of the Northern conscience to be consistent with its own principles. He dare not put an idea behind his rifles. With that conclusion, how soon will Europe interfere? And, if she does, the long vista of a seven years' war is before us. The South, that held us at bay alone, is to have the eagles and the lilies united to its bars, and where is the Union? If it is saved, JOHN ERICSSON has saved it. When HUNTER gathered the blacks into one room at Port Royal, and said, "Every man that wishes to fight, hold up his hand," a forest of hands went up, and he said, "Some of you would hold up four hands, if you had them?" "*Ten*, massa, if we had them." [Applause.] If the Union is to be saved, it will be by our holding up both hands, using every channel of influence, every method of impression. Why, even WADE and SUMNER, as politicians, cannot dare to take the place which DAVIS and HOLT occupy to-day; with Massachusetts behind them, cannot say to the Government, "Do so, or you have not a dollar." There must be a power at the North that shall say it. If madmen in New-York, and jaundiced editors here, can say, "The Congress that looks at the negro needs only a Cromwell to turn it into the streets," we know it is the voice of men who love and serve Slavery in their hearts. Let us always believe that "Liberty is possible," remembering that poorly planted republican institutions are better than the despotism of the sword, since they at least have vigor enough to cure their own defects.

Doubtless if the Long Parliament had done its whole duty, CROMWELL had never interfered. Possibly, if our Government neglect its duty, some of our impatient successors, looking back on a lost Union, will lament that no CROMWELL interfered. What wonder if a Union, planned by fathers who dared not trust God that to do justice was safe, should be lost by sons crippled by the same infidelity? Yet if, in the providence of God, this Union is to be broken in pieces, let us remember that even such a failure in the experiment of self-government will be a beacon to light the people on in their path to Liberty and Equality. But the record is still open. If we do our duty promptly, fearlessly, the struggling wish of the people may yet find a voice in the Halls of Congress, and an arm in the Executive, bold and decisive enough to save the Union. May this sublime uprising not be too late and in vain! May that talismanic word, proclaimed at the head of our victorious arms in Missouri, and echoed from Port Royal, sound from the Capitol, to avert foreign interference and crush rebellion!

Commencement of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, N.Y.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Thursday, July 10, 1862.

Many students of the Rensselaer Institute have exchanged the pen for the sword; yet the commencement of this excellent scientific college, which took place last evening, was as brilliant as ever. The graduating class furnished the navy with an engineer, and the army with two Lieutenants and a Lieutenant-Colonel. Still there were a goodly number left to bear off the honors of their *Alma Mater*.

Every student, as a prerequisite for graduation, is required to deliver a thesis upon some scientific topic. Usually the theme selected is a design for or review of some structure or machine. The delivery of these theses took place on Tuesday. Among the subjects chosen were a review of the large engine of the steamer *Francis Skiddy*, plying between New-York and Troy; a review of the Niagara Suspension bridge; a review of a bridge on the Morris and Essex railroad at Newark, N.J.; design for an iron arched truss bridge over the Hudson, at Troy; and a review of the water-wheel of Messrs. BURDEN, of this City, the largest hydraulic motor in the country. These scientific essays were of a very superior character.

Last evening science condescended to doff its robe, and in the speeches of the "Commencement" we heard nothing about sines or co-sines, differentials or angles. There was a very large and brilliant audience assembled at Rand's Hall, whose expectations as to the character of the literary feast in store for them were by no means disappointed. The orations, salutatory, by Mr. N. W. BUCKHART, of Oswego, and Valedictory, by Mr. W. S. AUCHINCLOSS, of New-York, were gracefully delivered, and expressed the usual sentiments of the occasion in an appropriate manner.

The great feature of the evening, however, was the address of Rev. Dr. BEMAN, President of the Institute, one of the oldest divines in the country, and the step-father of WM. L. YANCEY. The remarks of Dr. BEMAN, though addressed to the students and intended for their instruction, were in fact an eloquent summary of the enormities of the rebellion, and an anathema against its leaders. Dr. B. said that we had never sufficiently appreciated the blessings of civil government, nor of that Government founded by the authors of the Constitution—men as noble as the world ever produced. Was it possible that the only result of the labors of WASHINGTON and his compeers should be a so-called "Confederacy," with human bondage as its corner-stone? Humanity revolted at such an idea. It could never suffer the destinies of a nation to be again controlled by men who had made themselves the great National grave-diggers of the Nineteenth Century.

Dr. BEMAN counseled all young men to keep their eyes wide open during the present crisis. Some men were blind from age; some, in middle life, illustrated the adage that "none are so blind as those who will not see." But for blindness in young men there was no excuse. Youth was the time to imbibe learning, and not liquor—the season to manifest loyalty, and not to abet treason.

Dr. BEMAN proceeded to give JEFF. DAVIS & Co. a farewell *coup de grace*. He said that a few men in the South had worked all the mischief; because it was a land in which the few did the thinking for the many. Had five men from each State been colonized ten years ago, there would be no rebellion now. But God would set a mark like that of Cain upon the brow of these traitors, and in His hands he left them.

Dr. BEMAN spoke very forcibly of the evils that followed in the train of war, against which young men should guard. Intemperance had increased fearfully. God and His holy name were trodden under foot. Sunday appeared to be selected as the occasion for great battles, and our armies resembled that described by STERNE, which "swore terribly in Flanders." Life was less sacred than formerly; and although in rebellion, as in war, it was justifiable to slay an enemy, as a measure of self-protection, we must remember that life was God's gift, and should not be wantonly sacrificed. In conclusion, Dr. BEMAN gave the class some good advice, and trusted that each would earn the [illegible] one of the world's benefactors."

The degree of C. E., or Civil Engineer, was then conferred upon the following gentlemen:

William L. [illegible], Green Island, N. Y.; William S. Auchincloss, New-York City; Nathan W. Buckhout, Oswego, N. Y.; Richard S. Buel, Poughkeepsie; Horace Crosby, Bangor, [illegible]; Arba R. Haddock, Troy; Aniceto G. de Menocal, Havana, Cuba; John C. Underwood, Bowling Green, Ky.; Peter D. Vroom, Jr., Trenton, N. J.

The buildings owned and occupied by the Rensselaer Institute were destroyed during our recent great fire. The Trustees comprise some of our leading citizens, and are not discouraged by the calamity. They intend to turn it to good account, and, in rebuilding the Institute, to increase its means of usefulness. Measures have been inaugurated to raise $50,000 among the friends of science here and elsewhere. Professorships of theoretical, practical, and mining geology, mining and dmetallurgy, modern languages, English language and belles lettres, and military science, are to be established as soon as possible.

The completion of these plans will at once raise the Institute to a rank equal to that of our leading colleges, and will furnish it with buildings and apparatus worthy of its name and fame. Messrs. JOHN F. WINSLOW, E. THOMPSON GALE and JOHN A. GRISWOLD are the Committee having in charge these laudable objects.

By the way, happening to look at the *Herald* just now, I found in its columns a bogus account of the Commencement. The time is made *Tuesday* evening, whereas the exercises took place on *Wednesday* evening; half the "notabilities" alleged to have been present were not there, while others who were quite prominent were omitted. The whole affair—which was undoubtedly written in New-York—is of a piece with the usual "enterprise" of the *Herald*, but the artist who executed the sham should certainly have covered up his tracks a little better, and not have made the Commencement take place just twenty-four hours before its occurrence. The whole thing was "got up" in advance from the printed programme.

I make these explanations that you may not regard me as lacking in "enterprise" of the *Herald* stamp.

J. S. T.

The Call for Troops—Obstacles to Volunteering.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At this time, when the President has called for three hundred thousand additional troops, it is of prime necessity that everything right and possible should be done to facilitate the prompt recruiting of this force. I beg, therefore, to call your attention to the present condition of the law respecting volunteers, and to point out the abuses which have grown up to the detriment of the service.

By the Act of Congress of July, 1861, it is provided that to each volunteer who serves for two years or for the war, if sooner ended, there shall be paid a bounty of $100, and that said sum of $100 shall be paid to the widow or heirs of such volunteers as may die in the service. Now, by the wording of this act it will be seen that volunteers who are discharged by reason of wounds or disability before their term of service expires are not entitled to the bounty, although representations to that effect were made by officers to induce enlistment. A large number of men have been discharged from the service on account of disability which does not amount to enough to entitle them to a pension, yet these men are not by law entitled to bounty; and what makes the matter worse, they all think they are entitled to the bounty and look upon it as a grievous wrong that they do not get it. They are spread all over the country thousands of them with shattered constitutions and impaired health, and every man of them believes that he has been overreached, and that promises have been made to him that have not been performed. The passage of an act granting the bounty to all these men would have a happy effect on enlistments, and give to the volunteer a renewed assurance that the Government will keep faith with him in all things.

It will also appear by the act above quoted, that the bounty is to be paid to the widow or heirs of such men as die in the service, and it would seem that there remained no doubt concerning this point; but not one dollar of bounty has yet been paid to the widows or heirs of the thousands who have sealed their devotion to their country with their life-blood. The reason given at the Auditor's office is that no appropriation has yet been made for its payment. A bill was introduced some months ago, but owing to neglect it was lost. Surely it is of some importance that the faith of the nation should be kept with the broken-hearted widows of its defenders. Such is not the opinion of Congress—the members of which lofty body seem to prefer wrangling over questions of abstract policy to doing simple acts of justice.

I think, Sir, you will agree with me, that this is a subject of vital importance, and one that ought to be acted on at once. I invoke the aid of your very influential journal in calling the attention of both Houses to this necessary measure, and I respectfully ask that you will notice it editorially, as well as admit this communication into your columns.

Respectfully, your servant, PATRIOT.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 2, 1862.

Enlistments—How Affected by the Publication of Lists of Killed and Wounded.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Enlistments must be hastened," says the TIMES of this morning. But, Messrs. Editors, what can so surely retard, if not absolutely put an end to enlistments, as the daily publication of such fearful lists of killed, wounded and sick? It is a daily proclamation to all that to go into the army is to go to certain death or pestilence. If I mistake not, these lists are as a general rule published at least twice in the same journal. First comes a long column or two full of names reported on the first information received—then, soon after, comes the repetition in the shape of an official list. But, by the general reader, it is supposed a list of new names. Then, too, it seems as if the special aim of some of the papers, (the TIMES certainly not included,) is to dispirit and dishearten the public by the publication of depressing accounts of terrible loss of officers—of confident and cheerful extracts from rebel papers—of strong symtoms of "recognition" by England and France—and other (to us) discouraging matters.

The traitors are wiser than we are. They withhold the appalling columns of their dead and wounded;—they assume and reiterate everything that avows and inspires confidence in their own success. *Possunt quia posse videntur.*

Why, I heard lately on good authority, that nothing had depressed and disheartened the rebels so much since their defeat at Shiloh as the confident predictions of the TIMES during the last two months, that we should surely defeat them at Richmond.

If our papers, instead of doling about the difficulty, if not impracticability, of obtaining more recruits, and of the clouds that hang over us, would publish everything that is cheerful—would put on a bold front—would exult in our certain early success—would republish every anxious paragraph (if any can be found) from rebel papers—and would republish, every cheering paragraph from loyal papers, and magnify and extol the bravery of our troops in the late battles, a tone of confidence and cheerfulness would resume its invigorating and strengthening influence on our cause. A FRIEND.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 11, 1862.

OBITUARY.

—Major Charles Clendinen died at his residence, near Point Pleasant, in Mason County, Western Virginia, a few days ago. He was 73 years old. Major Clendinen was born in the fort, or block-house, near where the town of Charleston, (Kanawha County,) now stands. He was Captain in the service of the United States in the war of 1812, and acquitted himself with much credit. He was regarded as a good disciplinarian, in consequence of which he was appointed Brigade Major in the Virginia Militia, which commission he held until the office was abolished. Major Clendinen represented his county in the councils of the State on several occasions, with credit to himself.

—Ex-Mayor Philip Ripley, of Hartford, Conn., died on Tuesday last, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He was Mayor of Hartford from 1847 to 1851.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF HAMILTON COLLEGE, CLINTON, N. Y.—It is expected that the approaching commencement of this institution will be of unusual interest. Addresses will be delivered during the week by Rev. Drs. KENDALL and PARKER, of New-York, and Hon. C. B. SEDGWICK, of Syracuse. On Wednesday, July 16, the fiftieth anniversary of the college will be celebrated. An Address of Welcome will be given by Hon. WM. J. BACON, of Utica; the Historical Discourse by President FISHER, and the Jubilee Poem by Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, Professor of Greek in Rochester University. To be followed by a collation in the tent of the New-York State Agricultural Society, which has been loaned for this purpose. Thursday, July 17, will be commencement day.

CHRONICLE OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN MEMPHIS.

DEALING WITH THE NEWSPAPERS.

Gen. GRANT has adopted vigorous measures with the newspapers of Memphis, as the following document shows:

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT WESTERN TENNESSEE,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 1, 1862.

Messrs. Wills, Bingham & Co., Proprietors of the Memphis Avalanche:

You will suspend the further publication of your paper. The spirit with which it is conducted is regarded as both incendiary and treasonable, and its issue cannot longer be tolerated.

This order will be strictly observed from the time of its reception.

By command of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT,
WM. S. HILLYER, Provost-Marshal-Gen.

MEMPHIS, July 1.

The *Avalanche* can continue, by the withdrawal of the author of the obnoxious article under the caption of "Mischief Makers," and the editorial allusion to the same. U. S. GRANT, Major-General.

The *Avalanche* of July 2 published the above documents, with the appended note:

"TO OUR PATRONS."

"For reasons apparent from the foregoing order, I withdraw from the editorial management of the *Avalanche*. Self-respect, and the spirit of true journalism, forbid any longer any attemp to edit a paper. I approved and indorsed the articles in question. Prudence forbids my saying more, and duty less, to the public." JEPTHA FOWLKES.

Previously the *Appeal* had been put under training, as the following standing notice at the head of its editorial columns shows:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 23, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 4.—It is hereby ordered that J. K. DAVISSON, of the Twenty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, take possession of the *Appeal* office, of this city, and have the general superintendence of the same in conducting a Union paper in the city of Memphis.

By order of JAMES R. SLACK, Colonel Commanding Post.
M. P. EVANS, A. A. A. Gen.
JNO. H. GOULD, Provost-Marshal.
By J. C. PLUMB, Deputy.

To guard against any future indiscretions, the following General Order was issued:

DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July, 1862.

* * * * * * *

No newspaper will be permitted to be published within this District, unless the editors and proprietors thereof shall first take an oath that they will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and that they will support the Constitution and laws thereof, and disclaim or renounce all allegiance to the so-called Confederate States. Local Provost Marshals will see that this order is strictly enforced.

WM. S. HILLYER,
Colonel and Provost Marshal General.

The *Appeal* says: "Under the title of the *New Times*, Messrs. WALSEN & PAHLMAN are about establishing a new German paper in Memphis. Politics adopted, "Union first, Union second, and Union all zee time." We trust the paper will succeed, were it only in some measure to repay the senior editor for the persecutions he was subjected to in Memphis."

NO FALSE RUMORS TO BE CIRCULATED.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, Tenn, June 29.

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 123.—Arrests being frequently made on misrepresentations of citizens, who afterward decline to appear to give evidence, or to furnish names of witnesses to substantiate the charges, it is directed that hereafter, in all such cases, the prisoner be released, and the party causing the arrest be confined or banished from the city, as the case may seem to require.

The circulation of unfounded rumors through the city, now so prevalent, being calculated to create uneasiness and fear in the minds of citizens, will hereafter be prohibited. The Provost Marshal will in such cases arrest the parties guilty of violating this order, and place them outside our lines, with directions to treat them as spies, if ever taken within them hereafter.

In all cases where parties are placed outside the lines, under this order, an accurate description of the person will be recorded in the Provost Marshal's office.

By command of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JOHN W. RAWLINGS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

TREATMENT OF GUERRILLAS.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENN.,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 3, 1862.

The system of guerrilla warfare now being prosecuted by some troops organized under authority of the so-called Southern Confederacy, and others without such authority, being so pernicious to the welfare of the community where it is carried on, and it being within the power of the community to suppress this system, it is ordered that wherever loss is sustained by the Government, collections shall be made, by seizure of a sufficient amount of personal property, from persons in the immediate neighborhood sympathizing with the rebellion, to remunerate the Government for all loss and expense.

Persons acting as guerrillas, without organization, and without uniform to distinguish them from private citizens, are not entitled to the treatment of prisoners of war when caught, and will not receive such treatment.

By order of Maj.-Gen. U. S. GRANT.
JOHN A. RAWLINS, A. A. G.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

HEADQUARTERS BOARD OF CLAIMS,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 1, 1862.

The Board of Claims submits the following rules for the government of parties asking relief and contesting claims.

1. The party asking relief must make a short, succinct statement in writing, showing that the property in controversy is in military possession, and all the facts relative to the subject matter of controversy, must be clearly stated, and the statement thus made must be sworn to by the party prosecuting.
2. All the parties interested must be named in the petition, and must have notice of such prosecution.
3. The written statements of all parties will be heard.
4. Arguments, except a short statement of the parties will not be heard.
5. The Board will meet at 9 A. M. until 2 P. M.
6. Case set for trial at a particular hour must be heard at the time, or they will be dismissed—without good reason can be shown for continuance—and not again heard.

JAMES B. SLACK,
J. A. McLAUGHLIN, Board.
B. P. DE HART,

RECRUITING FOR THE NATIONAL SERVICE.

An artillery company is organizing in Memphis, and 110 men have already joined and been sent to Nashville. The *Bulletin* says on the subject:

"We learn that 15,000 soldiers will be raised in Tennessee, for the suppression of guerrillas and home traitors. Five thousand will be assigned to each division of the State. Several of the most popular and experienced men in the State are at the head of this most excellent movement. A similar movement would do great good in Kentucky. No doubt a much larger proportion of the Union men of this State than those of Tennessee have gone into the Union armies, but there are still loyal men enough at home to put down the guerrilla bands, if they will openly organize for the purpose. And we know not how they could well do a better thing.

Capt. P. J. KELLY has also been commissioned to raise an Artillery Company. He says in a card:

I accept the above appointment that I may have an opportunity of wiping out the stain that lies on my very soul in taking part in this unholy rebellion. My friends will bear me out in saying that I have done nothing but my duty. Every one remembers the horrible treatment I received from Jailor JACKSON and his mob on the public streets of Memphis, in broad daylight, and dare not open my mouth to inquire why I was so maltreated. In a few days the history of my sufferings, with that of others, will appear before the public. No man, poor or rich, but will acknowledge that I have been badly treated for no reason whatever. I call upon all oppressed to rally to the support of that Government which always protects its subjects alike, let them be poor or rich, of native or foreign birth; let us return to our allegiance with a determination never to wrong, by word or deed, that noble country, which is now like a kind and indulgent parent, with hands stretched forth to receive and forgive his offending children."

CONSCRIPTION.

From the Memphis Appeal, July 2.

The Mississippi River is lined with men who are trying to escape the conscription of the Southern Confederacy. North of Vicksburgh, men hailed the Federal boats continually, to take them and their cotton on board. The Government would do an act of humanity in sending boats to their relief. The people, everywhere, are represented as suffering the greatest hardships, and in consequence of this wide-spread suffering, they are beginning to long most earnestly for peace. Some may hate the Yankees still, but they dread the cotton-burning and the guerrilla bands more. On an island below White River, about 2,500 men, flying from Conscriptionists, are united against their oppressors, for their own protection. What pen will ever record the ten thousand outrages of Southern "Coercionists," against their own brethren? Who are the real friends of the South? Another generation will have no difficulty to decide.

THE MARKETS.

From the Memphis Bulletin, July 2.

Cotton 25c.@27c. ℘ ℔ for U.S. Treasury notes; 23c.@25c. for gold. Sugar, 6c.@7½c. ℘ ℔, dull. Coffee, Rio Janeiro, 22½c.@23½c. Flour, double extra, $5 50@$6; superfine, $3 50@$4. Bacon, canvased hams, 7c.@8c.; plain country-cured, 5c.@6½c.; shoulders, 3c.@4c.; and clear sides were selling at 6c.@7c.

[illegible] 7 No. 2 do. do. do. do. [illegible] $16 ; half bbls., 10 ; No. 3, [illegible] $13 50 ; half bbls., $7. White fish, $5 ; Holland herring, 60. Beans, choice white, ₩ bushel, $1 50 ; choice navy, $2@2 50. Split peas, ₩ bushel, $3. Hominy, navy, $2@2 25. Corn meal, ₩ bbl., $2 25. Rear-supplies, $3@3

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have no later intelligence from Gen. McCLELLAN'S army this morning. The supposition expressed in dispatches, yesterday, that there had been another great battle, was, doubtless, incorrect. An explanation of the announcement of Gen. McCLELLAN, that the enemy had retreated, will probably be found in the fact that the rebel army, for lack of transportation, has been forced to fall back near its base of supplies.

JEFF. DAVIS, we learn from the Richmond *Dispatch*, has issued an address to the rebel army, in which he insists that the rebels have won a great and glorious victory over the National army, under Gen. McCLELLAN. The *Dispatch* editor, however, admits that Gen. McCLELLAN secured the safety of his army in a most masterly manner. A final battle was expected in Richmond on Tuesday morning last, but nothing positive could be learned there in relation to the condition of affairs, as all reporters were excluded from the rebel lines. It was probably feared that they would tell the truth.

A private letter from a gentleman at Newport's News, Va., to a friend in this City, dated Thursday, July 10, says: "Last night we were surprised by the sudden appearance and landing of several thousands of Gen. BURNSIDE'S troops. They are veterans, tried and proved; you see it in their faces. They are the most soldierly-looking men I ever saw. All seemed in excellent health and spirits. I do not know the reason of the sudden appearance of these gallant fellows here; but there is a rumor round that the rebel Gen. MAGRUDER is moving down the Peninsula."

By the arrival at this port of the steamers *McClellan* and *Trade Wind*, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 4th inst. Our correspondence, and the extracts from the New-Orleans papers, which we publish, will be found extremely interesting. Gen. BUTLER had suspended the functions of the City Councils, and had appointed bureaus of Finance and of Streets and Landings, consisting of three persons each, among whom the duties of the Councils were divided. This action has been rendered necessary in consequence of the refusal of the City Authorities to take the oath of allegiance, in accordance with Gen. BUTLER'S orders. The moneyed classes in the city were still very backward in owning allegiance to the National Government, but there was a much better feeling among the working classes. Provisions, vegetables and fruit were freely allowed to come to the city, and the condition of the poorer classes was much improved. Cotton plants of the new crop were beginning to make their appearance.

Late intelligence from Arkansas states that Gen. CURTIS had divided his forces, a portion of them being between Cass and White Rivers, and the rest east of Cass River, seventy-five miles from Memphis. HINDMAN, the rebel General, had ordered all the inhabitants in the vicinity to burn their provisions and shoot their cattle.

A great meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, yesterday, at short notice, to promote volunteering for the army under the new call of the Government. The proceedings were very enthusiastic. Speeches were made by Mayor WIGHTMAN, who presided, by Hon. CHAS. G. LORING, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Gen. DEVENS, Col. MAGGI and others, and resolutions were adopted providing for a Committee of one hundred and fifty to receive and appropriate contributions.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, proceedings were commenced with an Executive session. When the doors were opened, the resolution declaring the meaning of the act authorizing the President to take possession of all the railroads and telegraph lines, was passed. It was subsequently passed in the House. The report of the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill was concurred in, after some opposition, 27 to 13, and the bill therefore stands passed in both Houses. The report of the Conference Committee on the bill changing certain judicial districts, was concurred in. The House bill to prevent the imprisonment of soldiers in the penitentiaries, excepting for certain criminal offences, was passed. The resolution requesting the President to have prepared a statement of the trade and commerce of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, was adopted. The bill providing for the election of Representatives in Congress by single districts, was passed. The resolution in relation to the number of Senators constituting a quorum, was debated at considerable length, and its consideration was finally postponed until Monday. A resolution fixing the time for adjournment on Wednesday, the 16th, was reported from the Committee on Finance, and agreed to by 29 to 10. The bill providing for the extension of the Territory of Nevada was passed. At 5 o'clock a recess was taken until 7. The bill providing for the better security of passengers on steamboats, was passed. After an Executive session, the Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the final Appropriation bill for miscellaneous objects was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means. It includes an item of half a million dollars on account of the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia and those to be made free under the Confiscation bill. An amendment was adopted appropriating ten thousand dollars for service on post-routes recently established, and the bill was then laid on the table. The bill providing for the transfer of the District Penitentiary buildings to the War Department was tabled. A message was received from the President recommending a vote of thanks to several Naval officers, which was referred to the Naval Committee. A bill was reported from the Post-office Committee and passed, providing for the punishment of persons engaged in the business of erasing the marks on canceled postage stamps, and selling such stamps. A resolution relative to the pay of members of Congress who may be engaged in the military service, was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time, as the subject involves an important Constitutional question. The Senate's amendment to the bill providing for the election of members to the House by single Districts was agreed to. The House spent the rest of the session in Committee of the Whole, the debate being on general topics.

GENERAL NEWS.

At Special Term of the Supreme Court Justice CLERKE has rendered an opinion of some importance touching the right of Corporations aggregate to legal protection in respect to their business and property. It is held under demurrer, such Corporations may maintain actions for publications impairing their credit.

Flour was in moderate demand on Saturday at drooping prices. Unusually large sales of Corn Meal were effected at firmer rates. The trouble between the laborers and the Elevator Companies continued to impede operations in Grain, and a very limited business was reported, though the market for Wheat and Corn was lower. Coffee, Cotton, Tallow and Whisky were in good request and were dearer. Sugars were less sought after, but were stiffly held. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, Hops, Molasses, Leather and Tobacco. The freight engagements were restricted.

The Uses of Adversity.

We Americans are so frequently charged by foreigners with vices and weaknesses we are quite guiltless of, that it becomes as refreshing as it is unusual when we may candidly plead guilty to some particular fault, and frankly admit there is room for improvement. It is certainly true, for example, that, as a people, we are too excitable. We have not attained that enviable philosophy which would enable us to bear adversity with cheerfulness, and success without elation. Whether it arises from the admixture of a large proportion of the Celtic element in the national organization, or is to be traced to climatic influences, we have lost a portion of that steadiness and imperturbability which distinguished the Revolutionary Fathers. It may be that we have gained in enterprise and audacity what we have lost in equanimity; we may have more *élans* and less obstinacy; yet we confess to an abiding faith in the staunch old characteristics, and regard it as an atoning feature of the present war that it is likely to foster and strengthen those solid qualities which went so far toward ennobling the character and establishing the success of our ancestors.

These reflections are suggested by recent experience. We had been for many months enjoying a series of military successes quite unprecedented, when we consider the strength of the enemy and the magnitude of the results involved. The strongholds of the rebels had been wrested from them one after another, with a rapidity and apparent facility which appeared surprising to the experts who had watched the accumulation of their resources. The affairs of Mill Spring, Forts Henry and Donelson, Bowling Green, Columbus, Nashville, Roanoke Island, Forts Macon and Pulaski, Pensacola, Norfolk, New-Orleans and Corinth, all followed each other so rapidly, and so much as a matter of course, that we really seemed quite embarrassed with our accumulation of victories. Our people were elated and naturally confident; but they carried their confidence too far. They seemed, in fine, to have worked themselves into a conviction that the war was to continue to its end without a single reverse, or even a temporary check to the National forces. Such a consummation would have been truly miraculous. It would have been utterly without a precedent in history. Furthermore, it would have inflicted an almost irreparable injury on the national character, by adding needlessly to the already abundant stock of conceit and self-confidence. We do not mean to infer that there is nothing to regret in the check, for the moment, of our army before Richmond; on the contrary, we should have very much preferred such a circumstance to occur where it entailed upon us a greater loss of guns and money, and a less one of prestige. But that there is a distinct gain to the national character in having a little wholesome bitter to correct the cloying sweetness of perpetual success, we cannot doubt. The exaggerated depression the affair at first created was a legitimate fruit and consequence of the undue elation which preceded it. We have learned a most valuable lesson. We knew before that we were strong enough to crush the rebellion; we have now discovered that all our strength must be *put forth*, for the double purpose of achieving our end, and warning off possible interference. Thus out of the nettle, danger, we shall have plucked the flower, safety, and that at an expenditure which, in the end, will not seem misapplied.

To those who were over-sanguine as regards a supernatural rapidity in closing up the war, the late experience will be valuable. It will show to all the necessity for strengthening the hands of the Government by every possible means, and the propriety of wasting no more time in mere factious disputes. As to those foreign Powers who might be tempted to seize the occasion to insure our downfall, the extent of our increased preparations to frustrate treason, will suggest to them the prudence of leaving us unmolested. Neither England nor France will care to provoke a collision with a great nation armed to the teeth, and sternly resolved to maintain its unity and dignity at all costs and at every hazard. They will realize the value we set upon this magnificent temple of the Union by the million of bayonets we shall have massed around to uphold it. They will appreciate our immutable determination to preserve its shelter for those who come after us. They will understand that there is strength and patriotism left in America to preserve the edifice in its full proportions, and to prevent posterity from witnessing the sad spectacle of our children's children wandering disconsolate among its broken arches and its fallen columns.

GOOD NEWS FOR OUR POOR UNION PRISONERS.—The announcement that the Government has at last made arrangements for a general exchange of prisoners, will cause the greatest joy throughout the whole country—the capture of Richmond hardly greater. The Administration has had its own difficulties in coming up to the adoption of this policy—difficulties that we can appreciate, and which have made the people forbearing under extraordinary trials. But the good to be effected by an exchange really so far exceeds any advantage that could be gained by retaining the rebel prisoners in our hands, that we can readily sacrifice all other considerations. When this measure takes effect, one of its first rewards will be an immense stimulus to volunteering: we think it good for a hundred thousand men.

The Lesson for the Day.

The belief that wrong-doing in the long run meets with punishment, has been generally accepted by mankind. Now and then, it is true, there are found instances of the seeming prosperity of the wicked, so long continued and so fair as to raise a doubt in the minds of some whether that is a law of the Universe. Even King David was afflicted with such doubts sometimes, but he speedily put them to flight; and the race of man on a whole have accepted it as a fact, that any one who sets the currents of his life running counter to those great currents of right and justice which flow from under God's throne, will surely come to overthrow. No matter how long he may seem to succeed, no matter what props and bulwarks he may build up beneath and around him, yet in the end God is too strong for him. This conviction is expressed in the lines of the poet:

> "The mills of God grind slowly,
> But they grind exceeding small."

No wrong, however mightily composed, no evil, however secretly and slyly laid away, can escape or resist their mighty and all-searching power.

But it is not always true that those mills do grind slowly. It is true that with God "a thousand years is as one day;" but it is also true that "one day is as a thousand years." Divine Power works either slowly or rapidly. It can build up a continent by the slow accretions of the falling leaves, or the minute building of the coral worms through long centuries, or it can upheave it at once with earthquake throes. And the same is true in the moral world. There are times when the results of centuries are crowded into days, and when the judgments of Divine Power come upon an individual or a nation with the suddenness of the tornado or the earthquake; and such a period this nation is now passing through. The suddenness with which the calamity of this civil war came upon us, the mighty dimensions to which it has attained in the course of one brief year, with the wide-spread desolation and the long and weary burdens which it will leave upon the people, tell us that in this case those "mills of God" are grinding with exceeding rapidity.

There are few now who fail to see that this rebellion is a fruit of Slavery; that if the Southern people had not given themselves up to it, and to the vices of character which result necessarily from it, and to the ignorance which is its congenial atmosphere, the present rebellion would have been impossible. There were those among us who foretold that such would be its results, but too many would not be forewarned. Now, however, that the evil is upon us, the connection is clearly seen and admitted; and this accounts for the fact, that since the rebellion commenced, the most decided ground against Slavery has been taken in many instances by Democrats, who utterly refused to believe in the warnings uttered against it for years. They have seen that these warnings were true—that that very thing which they had supposed to be harmless, was in truth a pernicious evil; and this new view, so suddenly forced upon them, carried them at once into the determination that no second deception should again drag the nation into such a whirlpool as this.

And as we go further along, the more plainly is it seen that Slavery is the grist which the "mills of God" are grinding among us, and that their revolutions, whether fast or slow, will inevitably reduce to powder that evil which has so long pervaded the land. Where is it that the burdens of this war are and have been felt most heavily? Even among those who have called good evil and evil good; who have sinned against humanity, and attempted to turn back the progress of the race; who have chosen oppression for the characteristic element of their social institutions, and have based their freedom upon Slavery. They have not as yet appeared to learn the lesson which tribulation should teach them. We have seen as yet no symptoms among them of any recognition of their wrong, or any tendencies to improvement in this regard at the South. They hold as fiercely to their political heresies as ever; they gnash their teeth in rage at us, but they give no sign of any loosening of the chains of the negroes. Slaves have worked for them, have cared for their plantations and their property while they were fighting—have built intrenchments and batteries, and have even fought stoutly for them, but we have yet to hear of the first one who has obtained his freedom at the hands of the rebellion. Many have obtained liberty, but it has been in spite of the rebels, and a cause of rage to them.

How is it with ourselves? We, too, have shared in the sin of oppression in days that are past, and we, too, are passing between those terrible millstones. Have we learned anything thus far by our tribulations, or must we be ground yet finer before we learn? We think the signs of the times indicate progress. It may be only the instinct of self-preservation which is guiding us, but as long as that instinct leads us in the direction of justice, of freedom, of the exaltation of humanity, of the traditions and principles of our fathers, and of the teachings of the Gospel, we will rejoice, even though our leader upon that road is but an instinct. To do justice and to carry out the principles of freedom, is the sure way to make them cherished and dear to the people, until, at last, they come to do for its own sake what they had selfishly done at first. So, let the mills of God grind on, and let us accept their tribulation and learn the lessons it would teach.

SCARCITY OF BREADSTUFFS IN NEW-ORLEANS.—In the batch of New-Orleans papers received by us yesterday, there is great complaint made of the scarcity of flour, the high price of bread, and the lack of provisions generally in that city. There were two or three causes which prevented a large supply of these necessaries from being forwarded at once to New-Orleans from the North when the port was opened to commerce. One was that there was a general impression that the Mississippi River would be opened immediately, and that abundant supplies, indeed a glut, of everything in that line would be sent down the river from the Northwest. The others were the deranged condition of the Southern currency, and the supposed adverseness of the people to trade with the Yankees. The obstinacy of Vicksburgh, however, has, up to this time, kept the Mississippi closed to commerce, and while there is a plethora of flour and all small grains on the upper line of the river, the people at its mouth are starving. Even after Vicksburgh does fall, there is likely to be great difficulty in peaceful steamboats navigating the Mississippi for some time, as there appears to have been a system of guerrillaism inaugurated there, in which the guerrillas operate with pieces of flying artillery on the river banks. This it will take some time to root out. As for the other obstacles in the way of trade with New-Orleans, the currency difficulty is certainly bad enough, but it is found that enough respectable current funds still circulate to purchase supplies; and the people are not at all adverse to procuring them from whoever has them to sell. Now that these things are known in the North, an abundance of flour and other necessaries will doubtless at once be shipped for the relief of the breadless people of the Crescent City.

A Counterblast to Croaking.

The croakers are abroad again, and as thick as ever. There are two kinds of them. There are the malignant croakers, who do their work with a hearty desire to work evil, who, like the *Herald*, loudly proclaim disaster, and threaten dissension and consequent defeat, because they desire the disaster and defeat, and think this is the surest way to secure it. And then there are the melancholy croakers—the men who desire most earnestly that affairs shall move successfully, and are willing even to take hold to help attain success, but who are cast down and dismayed by any adverse wind. These men go about our streets with long faces, talk in lugubrious tones, shake their heads and say they begin to doubt whether the rebellion will ever be put down. They dwell with great emphasis upon this or that failure of the Administration, or of some General to have done what they think should have been done, and if one of a more cheerful turn is disposed to look at things more favorably, and to think that even our mistakes may have not been unproductive of good, they are mad. They will not look at the deadly wounds on every side of the trunk of the rebellion, but because it still stands upright, they groan out, "We shall never cut it down," and they complain of the dullness of the axe, and wonder why the blows were not struck upon the one side of the tree instead of the other, and why John or Thomas was not allowed to hold the axe, instead of James or Dick, and they descant upon their own improved method of wood-cutting, and insinuate that this man or that is thinking of something else besides chopping, or quite possibly does not wish the tree to fall—and so they spend their time and their energies in croaking, croaking.

We have no patience with such as these. It does not speak well for their manhood that they should be so easily overcome. Why will they not take a lesson from the rebels? For consider what a field of operations there was for croaking in rebeldom during the months that elapsed between the capture of Fort Henry and that of Memphis. With a defeat for every sixty hours during that whole time, defeat become so chronic that WIGFALL was ready to bet, though he had not heard of a defeat that morning, that he would before he finished his dinner. What a concert the croakers might have given during that period. Give our croakers such an opportunity, and if they improved it in proportion to their present exertions, the songs of all the frogs in the Dismal Swamp would not approach the uproar they would make. But very little croaking, comparatively, came to our ears from rebeldom. The disposition to croak was sternly repressed there, and however a man felt, he was not allowed to give vent to his dismalness. The organs whistled all the more loudly to keep up the courage of the people.

And our people are as firm in endurance, and as persistent in courage as the rebels are. Bring us into circumstances which required it, and we should bear the stings and arrows of outrageous fortune, and the pressure of necessity, just as well as they have done. We hear so much croaking now-a-days because we have been checked in our onward course—prevented from attaining our end just at the moment when we thought we should; let us meet with one really serious disaster, and we should hear less of it. Let the cause be really in danger of overthrow, and these dismal forebodings would be repressed, and instead of long faces, we should have set teeth.

Why should it not be so now? Do not these men know that our cause is the cause of freedom and of civilization? And did they ever hear of a good cause which had an uninterrupted course of success? Nothing grows firm and strong in that way. We must have the chill of Winter to check and harden the growth, if we would have the heart of oak. That our cause should receive one check, is no sign whatever that it shall not yet come in, in full swell of triumph.

And if our croaking friends would only recollect, each one of them, when he finds fault with the folly or the dishonesty of the Administration, that it is not given to every one to be as wise and good as he is, and that neither the President nor any of his Cabinet, nor any of our Generals can exceed the capacity which God has given to them; and if each would try to console himself with the thought of how much better he would have done in the place if he had been there, it would really be a help to the cause. Here are the tools which we have got to work with and the work has got to be done. If a man thinks they are dull, he must put to them more strength, and not waste time or dampen courage by lamenting that they are dull. If our leaders cannot conquer peace for us with 500,000 men, then we must give them more. If they cannot do it for us in a year, then we must give them two years. If they won't take our way of doing it, then they must do it in their own, whether that be the slowest and hardest or not.

But however many men, and however much

CHARGES AGAINST GEN. MITCHEL.—We publish in another column a brief but extraordinary article concerning Gen. MITCHEL, from the Louisville *Journal*; and as it is understood that on account of certain charges made by his superior officer, he had resigned his command, and that, upon notification of his resignation reaching Washington, he was summoned to that place, it is to be hoped that an immediate investigation will be made into the case, so that a gallant officer may be exculpated from insinuations and charges which, we have no doubt, are false. The statements put forth so far will astonish the public; and that they should be made, and copied and re-echoed by other Western journals, will produce throughout the country a feeling of profound sorrow. The Louisville paper makes no specifications, gives no details, nor does it, nor any other of the Western journals, furnish any facts upon which a public judgment can be formed respecting the alleged delinquencies of Gen. MITCHEL. It merely speaks of his conduct in North Alabama as being "injurious to the Government and disgraceful to humanity;" that he has "perpetrated deeds of cruelty and of guilt, the bare narration of which makes the heart sick;" that "his villainous misconduct is a national calamity"—it calls upon the Government to exercise upon him vengeance without mercy, and it applies epithets, and indulges in other strong talk, which we would not reproduce but that it has been extensively copied and has done damage in the West, and that we desire that the case may be promptly and officially settled, before the public service is further injured. No one who knows Gen. MITCHEL will place the slightest belief in the statements as they now stand. As an officer, a man, a gentleman, a *savan* and a conservative politician, he has been honorably known, and eminent in society and throughout the country and the world. His personal character alone is a complete shield against any imputations affecting himself individually.

It is understood that the charges originate with Gen. MITCHELL'S superior officer, Gen. BUELL; and, it is feared, are the results of personal and military antagonism. Gen. BUELL arrived at Huntsville at the close of last month, and a day or two after his arrival, according to Western correspondents, quareled with Gen. MITCHEL. The latter, it is also given out, believed in conducting the war according to principles not held by Gen. BUELL. He believed in foraging upon the enemy's country, moving rapidly upon the enemy's works and strongholds, treating rebels as if they *were* rebels; or, in other words, to use a phrase recently attributed to him, he believed we "were engaged in *war*." It was mentioned by an evening cotemporary, the other-day, as an instance of the mode in which he has always operated, that he recently took a rebel "post composed chiefly of cotton bales; he first made those bales a floating bridge, over which he carried all his wagons and troops, and then shipped them to Nashville by railroad, where he sold them for twenty thousand dollars in gold;" and hence, "with fifteen thousand men under his command, it has cost the Government nothing for forage, and very little, comparatively, for pay." So also Gen. MITCHEL made a march from Nashville to Huntsville some months ago, whose swiftness and splendor has made it somewhat famous in the military history of the war; while the march of Gen. BUELL from Nashville to Pittsburgh Landing, just before the great battle of Shiloh, had it been characterized by equal speed, might have given a more decisive termination to that engagement. Of this nature have been all the charges against Gen. MITCHEL with which the public have been familiar; and though the deeds were certainly not advantageous to the rebels, they are not such as should be severely censured by loyal men. Gen. MITCHEL is a Kentuckian by birth, while Gen. BUELL is a native of Ohio; and though the horrible ravages of the rebels in MITCHEL'S native State may have given him a deep hatred of the rebellion, neither, it is conceived, should *that* make him any the less unfit for warlike work at the present time.

We are grieved that any loyal paper should use such language about one of our best officers, as that used by the Louisville *Journal*, and hope that it will at once appear that the charges are those only of an enemy, and are without foundation. This is no time for military quarreling.

The Scarcity of Change in Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Saturday, July 12.

The City Councils last evening voted to issue promissory notes to the amount of $50,000, in denominations ranging from ten cents to fifty cents, to supply the existing want of small change.

These promissory notes are to be redeemed by the city in sums of $10 dollars or more.

A temporary loan of $50,000 is authorized for the redemption of the notes.

The Council, some years ago, resorted to a similar plan, which worked satisfactorily.

Base Ball.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 12.

The score yesterday in the base ball game between the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn, and the picked nine of Boston, stood as follows:

Excelsior	39
Boston	13

Of the Excelsior Club, Mr. FLANLY was sick, and Mr. COOK was injured and had to return home. Messrs. HENRY FERGUSON and GEORGE COLE, of the same Club, and two fine players, took their places.

The Anglo Saxon Outward Bound.

MONTREAL, Friday, July 11.

The steamer *Anglo Saxon* sailed at 10½ o'clock this morning from Quebec for Liverpool, with 92 cabin and 20 steerage passengers, and 287 troops.

The President and the Border States.

The Policy of Gradual Emancipation Again Urged.

Propositions of the Border State Men.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12.

AN IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

A political movement of great importance is now going on. The President is making a new effort to come to an agreement with the Border Slave States on the subject of gradual emancipation. He submitted to-day to the Congressional Representatives of these States a paper, in which he recapitulated his previously expressed views in favor of voluntary emancipation with compensation, and avowed his continued desire to see loyal men protected in all their rights as citizens of loyal States. But he thought the time had come when all men should make new and even greater sacrifices for the Government they love—those of the Border States among them. The President thinks that nothing would so much contribute to suppress the rebellion as the Border Slave States, now fighting for the Union, to show, by the adoption of a gradual emancipation policy, that they have forever cut themselves off from the hopes of the rebels—the act proving that they are ready to surrender on fair terms their own interest in Slavery rather than see the Union dissolved. The President, in conclusion, urges the Border State representatives to some organized effort to bring their States up to the emergency of the times. The Representatives addressed are holding a caucus to-night to consider and frame a reply to the President. There are three points apparently agreed on among them.

1. That the border States have come up to the full demands of the Government heretofore made on them, they having raised fully 80,000 men, now fighting for the Union, and they will raise their new quota under the new call.

2. In regard to the President's Emancipation offer, heretofore embodied in Congressional resolution, these men say that it is not practical nor specific. It proposes a change which can only be effected through State Conventions, and there it requires years. Kentucky's present Constitution requires four years to call a Convention and have it meet, and then, after going through the preliminary stages, and getting a State's consent, there would be no act of Congress to consummate, and the question would still be an open one, whether the National Government would or could appropriate the millions of money needed to carry out the scheme. This specific legislation should precede the State's preparation.

3. To obviate the delays of organized State action, the Border State representatives think the offer should be made at once, and directly to the individual citizens of the Slave States, and then the questions would be at once solved, and in time to aid the Government. Congress would at once prove its willingness to appropriate the money, and the people of the States show their readiness to aid the Union even at the sacrifice of a radical change in their social organization.

In conclusion, our representatives will assure the President that their constituents revere the Constitution and Union dearly as ever; that they admire his heroic efforts so far to preserve both, and on that platform will not be surpassed by any portion of the Union in furnishing men and money for the work.

CONGRESS APPROACHING ITS END.

Congress has settled down upon its lees, as the account of the personal altercation between two members, on the floor of the House, in the presence of twenty-five others, sufficiently indicates.

TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

The Army Appropriation law contains a clause providing for the comfort of discharged soldiers who may arrive in the principal cities of the United States, so disabled by disease or by wounds received in the service as to be unable to proceed to their homes, and for forwarding destitute soldiers to their homes. Two million dollars are to be applied to this purpose, and expended under the direction of the President of the United States.

GEN. POPE PROMOTED.

The President has appointed Major-General of Volunteers POPE, now in command of the Department of Virginia, a Brigadier-General of the regular army, *vice* JOHN E. WOOL, promoted.

THE HERALD'S TARIFF BILL.

The *Herald* has again deceived its readers. The Tariff bill given in its issue of to-day is a bundle of errors, and has greatly amused those who are familiar with the Act as it came from the Conference Committee. The merchants of New-York will not thank the *Herald* for making time at the expense of truth. In a brief comparison over twenty errors in the *Herald* copy were discovered. That will cost those who relied on them, if any did, millions.

THE TREASURY EXTENSION.

In December last the Hon. Mr. WALL, of New-York, presented a resolution in the House, asking that the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, of which he is a member, be authorized to investigate the management of the Treasury Extension, the competency of the architects, and the expense in which the Government was likely to be involved. The resolution was adopted, and the Committee empowered to send for persons and papers. The result of their investigations has been presented to the House in a report from Mr. SARGENT. It appears that at the present rate of expense the extension will cost about five million dollars. The Committee pronounce Messrs. YOUNG & CLARK of the Bureau of Construction, grossly incompetent, and prove by abundant testimony that the original plans have been widely departed from, and a great amount of the public money, probably a quarter of a million of dollars, squandered. The report will attract much attention, and great credit is due to Representatives HALL and SARGENT and the other members of the Committee for their disclosures.

ITEMS FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond papers announce the death of J. K. TEFT, Cashier of the State Bank of Georgia.

Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL has resigned his commission in the rebel army, and his brigade has been turned over to Gen. WILLIAMS.

DEATH OF JOHN CURRIE.

Richmond papers of the 7th announce the death of JOHN CURRIE, of the house of CURRIE BROTHERS, shippers, well known to hundreds in New-York.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The fourteenth section of the new tariff provides there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares and merchandize, or the growth or produce of countries beyond the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, and in addition to the duties imposed on any such articles when imported directly from the place or the places of their growth or production;

all goods, wares and merchandise which may be in the public stores or bonded warehouse on the first day of August next, may be withdrawn for consumption upon the payment of duties now imposed thereon by law, provided the same shall be so withdrawn within three months after date of the original importation; but all goods, wares and merchandise which shall remain in the public stores or bonded warehouses for more than three months from the date of the original importation, if withdrawn for consumption, and all goods on shipboard on the 1st of August next shall be subject to the duties prescribed in the act. The privilege of purchasing supplies from public warehouses, duty free, are extended under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe to the vessels-of-war of any nation in ports of the United States, which may reciprocate such privileges ward the vessels-of-war of the United States in its parts. No part of the act of internal duties in relation to the stamp duties shall be held to take effect before the 1st of September next, and so much of that act as relates to the appointment of collectors and assessors shall be held to take effect 21st of July, instead of from and after its approval by the President.

LETTER FROM GEN. BANKS.

The following is the letter of Major-Gen. BANKS to Mr. GOOCH, of the House of Representatives, relating to the resolution of June 16, offered by Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana, directing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire whether persons of color were allowed Government transportation on Gen. BANK's retreat from Strasburgh, while white people, including sick and wounded soldiers, were compelled to walk, and which letter Mr. GOOCH asked unanimous consent to read last Monday, when a vote was taken on a preamble to the resolution, but objection was made by Mr. VOORHEES, and others of the opposition.

WINCHESTER, Thursday, June 19, 1862.

Hon. D. W. GOOCH—*Dear Sir:* In answer to your inquiry I have the honor to say there is no foundation of fact for the statement contained in the resolution inclosed to me. No person not belonging to the army, white or black, was allowed to occupy or use Government transportation of any kind on the march of my command from Strasburgh. If any instance occurred, it was with one exception not only without authority but against orders, and has not yet come to my knowledge. Citizens, traders, refugees and fugitives were protected in the occupancy of their own wagons, and allowed to move with the Government train in order, and no further. The rear guard, infantry and artillery, halted in the rear of Martinsburgh from 2 o'clock till evening. When at a considerable distance on our march, we overtook a small party on foot. My attention was attracted by a little girl about 8 years of age, who was toddling over the stones by the wayside, and I asked how far she had traveled. From Winchester, she said. We were then about twenty-seven miles on our march. I requested the cannoneers to give her a lift, and the gallant men who had hung upon the rear of the column for its defence, the greater part of the distance, answered with alacrity. No successful efforts were made to ascertain her complexion, but it is not impossible she belonged to the class referred to in the resolution, and that her little limbs had been strengthened by some vague dream of liberty, to be lost or won in that hurried night march.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General Commanding.

REGIMENTAL BANDS.

A law has passed Congress discontinuing all regimental bands in the United States army. They are to be mustered out of service at the end of thirty days, unless they volunteer to join brigade bands, the only bands retained.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Ex-Gov. BOUTWELL, Commissioner of internal revenue, is a practical business-man, about forty years of age. He will, it is alleged, have the chief selection of all assessors and collectors, under the Tax bill —Mr. CHASE being willing to escape the pressure of the new brood of office-seekers.

IOWA'S QUOTA.

Col. F. J. HERRON, of Iowa, who was wounded at Pea Ridge, and has been nominated for Brigadier, received a dispatch from Gov. IRKWOOD, to-day, saying that Iowa's quota, under the new call, six regiments, will be raised without difficulty. Col. HERRON goes to Iowa, authorized to organize a brigade.

COMMITTEE ON THE WAR.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War continue their sessions.

FROM WARRENTON.

Private advices from Warrenton, Va., represent no signs of the enemy in that vicinity. The cars reached there several days ago for the first time since the evacuation of Manassas, early in March, and citizens receive supplies from Alexandria. Good order is maintained under Provost-Marshal BATES, of the Twelfth Massachusetts.

COMMODORE FOOTE.

It is not officially known here, as recently reported in the newspapers, that Commodore FOOTE will be placed at the head of a new naval expedition.

PACIFICATION IN MISSOURI.

Prominent Missourians speak of the continued progress of pacification in their State, and therefore emphatically deny that the appointment of a Military Governor of Missouri is contemplated. The name of Col. PHELPS, of the House of Representatives, has been mentioned in that connection, but it is not improbable that that gentleman will be appointed Military Governor of Arkansas, should it be determined to create the office.

THE STATIONERY CONTRACT.

The contract for supplying Stationery to the State Department and United states Consulates has been awarded to PHILIP & SALOMONS, of this city.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.

Among the business which will be left unfinished by Congress is the General Bankrupt law, which has been steadily gaining in friends.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

Messrs. BLAIR of Virginia, CASEY of Kentucky, MAYNARD of Tennessee, and FISHER of Delaware, are the only representatives from the Slave States who voted for the Conference report on the Confiscation bill.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, under the Act of the 5th of July, reorganizing the Navy Department: Chief of Yards and Docks, Commodore Joseph Smith; Equipments and Recruiting, Commodore Andrew H. Foote; Navigation, Capt. Chas. H. Davis; Ordnance, Capt. John A. Dahlgreen; Construction and Repairs, John Lenthal; Steam Engineering, Benjamin F. Isherwood; Provisions and Clothing, Horatio Bridge; Medicine and Surgery, Dr. Wm. Wheelaw.

SCHUYLER HAMILTON has been nominated for Major-General and J. H. WARD, of New-York, for Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

THE RESPONSE.

Information received here from all the New-England and Northern States, through official sources, exhibits evidence of the prompt and patriotic demonstrations on the part of the people in responding to the call of the President for additional troops. Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and New-York, through the Executive and Military authorities of those State, are responding with a zeal worthy of their ancient fame. Other States are doing equally well.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in Executive Session to-night, confirmed the following Presidential nominations:

Lieut. PETER TURNER, Commander in the Navy, on the reserved list.

TRUMAN SMITH, Connecticut, Judge under the treaty with Great Britain to suppress the Slave-trade.

Ex-Gov. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Massachusetts, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

ERASTUS D. CULVER, New-York, Minister Resident to Venezuela.

BENJ. WIDDEN, Commissioner of the United States to Hayti.

WM. HENRY JOHNSON, Pennsylvania, Assistant Surgeon in the navy.

JAMES PITE, Pennsylvania, Second Lieutenant in the marine corps.

THE NAVAL GRADE BILL.

Considerable interest is manifested in behalf of the passage by Congress of the Naval Grade bill, so-called, providing for the promotion of officers in the navy for meritorious conduct, as well as in the army. While men who were captains in the army when the war commenced, have been promoted to Major-Generals, some of them without having performed any meritorious service whatever, such men as GOLDSBOROUGH, DUPONT, WALKER, FARRAGUT, FOOTE, MORRIS, and others, who have rendered gallant service in our navy, have not been promoted, because of a practice in the service of rotation in promotion without respect to service rendered. The result is that each of the Major-Generals now in the service receives twice or thrice as much pay as either of the naval heroes above named. Such facts, it is insisted, should stimulate Congress to so frame the Grade bill, as to enable the President, in rewarding our active naval officers, to date their promotions back, to take effect from the time the meritorious service was rendered, as in the case of the army.

A NUISANCE ABOLISHED.

Provost-Marshal DAITOR has notified the proprietors of all the concert and drinking saloons in Washington, that the practice of employing girls to wait upon the guests must be discontinued within the next three day, under the penalty of having their establishments closed.

CARS RUNNING.

Cars on the Pennsylvania-avenue street railroad, between the Capitol and Willard's, commenced running to-day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12.

The reading of the journal was dispensed with and the Senate went into Executive Session. After a few moments the doors were opened.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) called up the resolution declaring the meaning of the act authorizing the President to take possession of railroads and telegraph lines. The bill prevents the construction of any line of railroad under said act. Passed.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Conference on the Confiscation bill, made a report.

Mr. McDOUGALL, of California, (Opp.,) moved the report be laid on the table and printed. He thought there was a new matter put in the report beyond the authority of the Committee. Rejected. Yeas, 12 Nays, 28.

The report was then agreed to as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howard, King, Lane of Kansas, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Massachusetts, Wright—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Powell, Saulsbury, Stark, Wilson of Missouri, Willey—13.

NOT VOTING—Messrs. Collamer and Rice.

ABSENT—Messrs. Dixon, Howe, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Thompson.

So the bill stands passed.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called up the report of the Committee of Conference on the bill changing certain Judicial districts.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) opposed the report at some length.

After further discussion the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, called up the House bill to prevent the imprisonment of soldiers in the Penitentiary under sentence of Courts-martial, except for certain criminal offences, and it was passed.

Mr. McDOUGALL called up the resolution requesting the President to have prepared a statement of the trade and commerce of California, Oregon and Washington Territory, for the next session of Congress, and it was adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the bill providing for the election of Representatives in Congress by single Districts, and it was passed.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called up the resolution in relation to the number of Senators constituting a quorum.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.,) claimed that the Senate could only consist of Senators elected, and not of persons never elected, and no knowing when they would be; consequently a quorum must consist of a majority of those elected.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) concurred with the Senator from Vermont. He thought if this resolution was necessary at all, it should be passed now.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) referred to and cited from English parliamentary usage and law, where three make a quorum in the House of Lords, and forty in the Commons. He contended that all parliamentary law decided that what shall constitute a quorum is entirely within the control of any body, and that the language of the Constitution leaves the question open entirely.

Mr. McDOUGALL opposed the resolution. It was against the plain language of the Constitution. The same language was used in almost every corporation, and the courts had often decided that there must be a majority of the whole number to constitute a quorum. He considered the resolution as a plain attempt at a violation of the Constitution in regard to the organic law of the Senate.

Discussion was continued at some length by Mr. DAVIS and others, when the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) introduced a bill in relation to letters-of-marque, prizes and prize goods.

The bill authorizes the President, when war exists or is declared, to issue letters-of-marque to private vessels.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported a resolution fixing the time for the adjournment of Congress on Wednesday, the 16th of July.

Messrs. SHERMAN, TRUMBULL, WADE, and others opposed any adjournment of Congress in the present condition of things.

After further discussion, the resolution was agreed to by Yeas 29; Nays 10.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Grimes, Harlan, King, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson and Willey.

By common consent, Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) was permitted to record his vote in the affirmative on the Confiscation bill.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) called up the bill to refund to the State of Missouri the moneys paid to the troops by that State for the suppression of the rebellion.

The bill was passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called up the bill providing for the extension of the Territory of Nevada.

The bill was passed.

Mr. TRUMBULL introduced a joint resolution in relation to the law of prize.

The bill provides that hereafter all the moneys arising from the sale of prize property shall be paid into the Treasury within twenty days after the sale. Laid over.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to substitute "Soyer Crimean soup" for preserved meats and dessicated vegetables in the navy rations. Passed.

The Senate at this hour, 5 o'clock, took a recess until 7 P. M.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) called up the bill in relation to commissioned officers in the revenue service.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) called up the bill amendatory of the acts prohibiting the Slave-trade. Laid over.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-Jersey, (Rep.,) called up the bill providing for the better security of passengers on steamboats.

The bill was passed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, and on the opening of the doors, again adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported the final Appropriation bill from that source for miscellaneous objects, including an item of half a million of dollars on account of the emancipation of the slaves of the District of Columbia and those to be made free under the Confiscation bill, looking to their colonization and the securing of land outside of the limits of the United States for that purpose, for which provision has already been made, this amount to be repaid into the Treasury from the sales of confiscated property.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) proposed an amendment, which was adopted, appropriating $10,000 to enable the Post-office Department to put such service on the post routes recently established, as may be deemed necessary.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried by 10 majority.

The House tabled the bill providing for transfer of the District Penitentiary buildings to the War Department, to be used for arsenal purposes, and authorizing contracts to be made with States to custody the prisoners till the expiration of their terms of sentence.

Several reports of Committees of Conference were concurred in, including one of the disagreements to the bill to reorganize the Judicial Circuits of the United States.

A message was received from the President recommending that the thanks of Congress be extended to the following-named naval officers: Capts. LARDNER, DAVIS, DAHLGREN, ROWAN, D. D. PORTER and STRINGHAM, for valuable services mentioned. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The Senate resolution, declaring the meaning of the act authorizing the President to take possession of the railroads and telegraph lines, was passed.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) called attention to the fact that the Post-office Department had learned that an extensive business had been done in the erasing by chemicals or otherwise, of the marks on canceled postage-stamps, and selling them in lots. As there is no punishment for such an offence, he reported a bill, which was passed, punishing persons so engaged, with the intention of using such stamps, by imprisonment, not exceeding three years, or a fine of $1,000, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution that in cases of Members of Congress who have been or shall be absent from their seats while in the military service of the country, no deduction shall be made from their pay as members, provided they have not drawn pay as military officers.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Opp.,) during the debate on this resolution, remarked that no man could be a Member of Congress and in the military service at the same time.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Union,) (who raised a regiment of militia, and who was in the battle of Pea Ridge,) said he had for his period of service drawn pay as a Colonel, but no pay as a member of the House during his absence from his seat.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) (who was in the military service five months,) said his case was precisely that of the gentleman, (PHELPS.)

Mr. FOUKE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) (who headed an Illinois regiment,) remarked that he drew his pay as a Colonel while serving, every dollar of which he spent to promote the comfort of his soldiers. If he was not entitled to pay for both services—he had drawn here a little more than he was entitled to—the excess could readily be restored.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois, (Rep.,) thought pay should be allowed for both services.

On the suggestion of Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with leave to report at any time, the subject involving an important constitutional question.

The House agreed to the Senate's amendment to the bill providing for the election of members of the House by single districts.

The House then went into Committee, the bill before it being to test a certain breech-loading cannon.

Mr. HOLMAN sought to set this aside, so as to take up a reform bill, but objection was made.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Michigan, (Rep.,) expressed his opinions on the questions of the day. Adjourned.

A SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

The decorum which has hitherto marked the proceedings of the session of Congress, now almost closed, and the consideration and mutual forbearance which has characterized debate between the opposing parties in the House, even on questions calculated to excite the passions of graver and more decorous legislators than the National Capital had yet to boast of, was most causelessly and grossly invaded and violated to-day by Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois. Mr. ALLEN, (Opp.) of Ohio, in the course of his remarks in Committee of the Whole, referred to a statement made some time ago by Mr. RICHARDSON, relative to the cost of maintaining contrabands in the city of Washington. He was interrupted by Mr. BLAKE, (Rep.) of Ohio, who said that the statement of the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RICHARDSON) was not sustained by any authentic information, and so far indeed from that statement being true, it was very wide of the truth. I do not mean to say that the gentleman from Illinois meant to misrepresent any body, but the facts do not sustain any such statement.

Mr. RICHARDSON, (pulling up his sleeves and attitudinizing,) asked menacingly, Do I understand the gentleman from Ohio to deny that the Government was paying $200 a day for the employment and support of the negroes?

Mr. BLAKE—I deny that the statement in your speech is true—to the effect that there were 2,000 rations a day issued to contrabands, equal to $400 a day, in this District alone, in violation of law.

Mr. RICHARDSON—That speech was made on the 19th of May, and no member in the House has dared to rise in his place and deny a single statement in it until now.

Mr. BLAIR—Because no man could get the floor for that purpose.

Mr. RICHARDSON (excitedly)—Ah, Sir, the gentleman states a falsehood when he states that no gentleman could get the floor. No gentleman has risen in his place and denied the statement, when there was time to raise an Investigating Committee to examine into it, and I charge the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. BLAKE,) and every other gentleman who denies it, with stating a falsehood.

Mr. BLAKE—And I charge the gentleman from Illinois with uttering what is utterly untrue and unfounded, and I am ready to back that up.

Mr. RICHARDSON (advancing menacingly)—Are you? We will see.

Mr. BLAKE—I am not to be intimidated by any of your threats, Sir.

Mr. RICHARDSON, with another pull to his coat sleeves, advanced a few steps toward Mr. BLAKE, but was stopped by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who kept him at bay while he scowled at Mr. BLAKE, who cried out from his stand-point, "Let him come—let him come on."

Mr. RICHARDSON cried out at the top of his voice, "The gentleman is a God damned liar."

There were not two dozen members scattered about the hall at the time, and these at once began to concentrate at hearing these disgraceful words. Mr. RICHARDSON then took a seat. In a few minutes afterward Mr. BLAKE walked over to Mr. RICHARDSON, and stooped toward him with the evident intention of explaining away the misunderstanding that had followed from his remarks; but, instantly, Mr. RICHARDSON cried out with a howl, "God damn you, get out of this—clear out."

Mr. BLAKE cleared out; and so the disgraceful scene, sustained throughout by the gentleman from Illinois, ended.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS AT THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12.

The adjourned meeting of the Republican Caucus was held at the Capitol to-night.

A brief discussion rose on a motion to exclude the spectators on the floor and in the galleries, during which

Representative ROSCOE CONKLIN said that he was willing to learn party tactics from the Democratic Party, who, when they met to discuss questions involving differences of opinion do not throw open their doors to the public. He did not care who came to their aid, the Republicans, being in the majority, will be held responsible by the country.

Representative OLIN said if everything done here was to be spread before the public be it so. Let all the world know it, and also who they are who serve both God and Mammon.

Mr. COLFAX gave a sudden turn to the discussion by submitting a resolution inviting all loyal men in this hour of the country's peril, to put down those in arms against the Government, and to punish treason with severity, etc.

The resolution was received with applause.

Mr. STEVENS thought, before they acted on this resolution, they should hear the address, which the Committee were prepared to report. This might supercede the necessity for the passage of such a resolution.

Mr. COLFAX withdrew the resolution for the present.

After further proceedings, the Chairman, Dr. SHERMAN, of New-York, put the question, which was carried, "to respectfully request all those not members of the caucus to retire."

The spectators then withdrew.

The Address, which was prepared by Mr. BINGHAM, was then read. It was an elaborate argument, referring, among other things, to several of the acts of the present Congress.

Mr. COLFAX offered the following resolution as a substitute for the Address.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial; to unite their hearts and hands in earnest patriotic efforts for its maintainance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain, with determined resolution, our Patriotic President and his Administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and causeless rebellion, so that no flag of disunion shall ever again be raised over any portion of the Republic. That to this end we invite the coöperation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to reënkindle throughout all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our Fathers, and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt.

After an animated debate this resolution was adopted as a substitute for the address, with but few dissenting votes.

The caucus then adjourned *sine die*.

AFFAIRS IN ARKANSAS.

Present Position and Condition of General Curtis' Army.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 12.

Information received here from White River, states that Gen. HINDMAN has ordered all the inhabitants near Gauley Bridge to burn their provisions and shoot their cattle. Gen. CURTIS had divided his forces, a portion of them being between Cass and White Rivers, and the other east of Cass River, seventy-five miles from Memphis.

Serious Charges against Gen. Mitchel.

From the Louisville Journal.

There seems, unhappily, to be no room for doubt that the course of this officer in North Alabama has been marked by conduct not only injurious to the Government, but disgraceful to humanity. We are assured of this fact on authority we do not doubt and cannot doubt. The fact is thoroughly attested. We believe it, and believing it, we proclaim it. We proclaim it with emphasis. Gen. MITCHEL and a portion of his command have perpetrated in North Alabama deeds of cruelty and of guilt the bare narration of which makes the heart sick. The particulars in the case will be laid before the authorities at Washington in the course of a few days, when, we take it for granted, the honor of the nation and the welfare of the National cause will be promptly vindicated. The case will not brook delay. It cries out for investigation and determination. Let it be investigated and determined at once. We at present forbear to go into the heart-sickening particulars of the case, but, if necessary, we will not hesitate to do so hereafter. Meanwhile, we invoke the authorities, as they value the National honor and cherish the National cause, to visit swift justice upon the epauletted miscreant who has set both at defiance. Gen. MITCHEL is now in Washington, and can answer the charges against him, if they are answerable, without delay. We hope, for the country's sake, there will be in the matter no delay and no clemency. The matter justly admits of neither. Feeling deeply, we speak strongly, but not certainly without the keenest sorrow. Gen. MITCHEL's villainous misconduct is a National calamity. It must pierce with sorrow the heart of every patriot as of every man.

OUR ARMY ON JAMES RIVER.

The Skirmish of Friday—The Heat—Neglect of Sanitary Arrangements—Gen. Harrison's Birthplace a Hospital—Removing the Sick and Wounded—The Rebel Loss—Gen. Heintzelman—Firing on the Transports.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISON'S BAR, Tuesday, July 8, 1862.

The enemy have made no demonstrations upon any part of our lines since the little skirmish on Friday, on the right. Everything is as quiet and apparently as secure as if the Army of the Potomac were pic-nicing here in friendly association with the F. F. V.'s; and were it not that the thermometer has attained a habit of touching high figures, we might enjoy our country retreat. As it is, the heat has become so oppressive, and the cooling breezes so few, that every officer and private suffers from lassitude, and dreads the performance of necessary and arduous duties. In my tent, to-day, the thermometer, though in the shadiest spot, and the tent at that in the woods, told 97°, and obstinately refused to lower the figures during several consecutive hours. The most discouraging circumstance about this hot sun is, that it starts its scorching so early in the morning—before one can accomplish a breakfast—and desists so late in the evening—only when dark comes on. The promise of a continuance of such weather carries with it a warning as to the sanitary arrangements of the camp. There is too much looseness now in allowing the offal of butchering adjacent to the residences of thousands of men, in letting dead animals remain too long unburied, and in surrounding the camp with uncovered sinks. The army now is so closely massed together, that the necessity of regarding sanitary precautions is more than imperative. All refuse and decaying matter should be immediately removed from the vicinity of the soldiers, and sinks should be daily filled up or sprinkled with chloride of lime or some other disinfectant. I am glad to understand that measures are to be taken to perfect the Sanitary Police. This climate and this water carries off too many of our brave fellows to need to be assisted by preventible causes of disease.

The presence of the army has worked destruction to the beautiful waving wheat-fields, into which we drove last week. Not a vestige of the grain remains to-day. The fine old mansion of the Harrison family, the place of the birth of General and President HARRISON, has not escaped the general desolation. It was immediately upon our arrival used as a hospital, and speedily crowded with the weary, sick and wounded men, eager for rest and repose. The floor of the fine piazza, whose tall Corinthian pillars of wood, that is not free from the suspicion of rottenness, has yielded beneath the tread of thousands of feet, sinking some two feet, and leaving the columns which once rested upon it dangling in a very unseemly manner in the air. The floor is also so broken as to be hazardous to life and limb. In the house, which was entirely deserted upon our arrival, were found quite a quantity of choice liquors, which, in the absence of the vigilant Provost Guard, were put securely out of their reach. Pictures, engravings, books, glassware and other articles of more or less elegance were also numerous in the house. The desire for obtaining some of these as relics was so general that there promised to be nothing left for the departed owners upon their return to reoccupy the old place. But now the Provost interfered. Everybody holding articles taken from the Harrison mansion was ordered to disgorge. The more fearful and the more obedient emptied their pockets and haversacks and saddlebags, but some venturesome individuals declared their contempt of Provosts, and made good their retreat, and saved their cup, or punch-bowl, or book, or picture. But the great old house is doing patriotic service—it could not be better employed—for it is giving hospitable shelter to the sick and wounded of those who have gone out to defend the Constitution and country of the dead President, to whom it was a home.

The disabled soldiers are being rapidly removed from this atmosphere, and their eyes brighten as they are carried away. The Sanitary Commission was promptly at hand, to give its kindly aid, sending five large steamers, handsomely fitted up with every convenience for the unfortunate men, with pure Croton iced water for their parched lips, and clean beds and white linen for their weary bodies. The *Elm City* sailed to-day with its load of five hundred, and the *John Brooks* is rapidly receiving its load, and will soon be off, but though these and other vessels have borne loads of suffering humanity from this place, it needs another fleet to complete the work.

In this connection I cannot forbear saying something in praise of the devotion of those surgeons who remained behind the retiring army to give the benefit of their skill to the large number of wounded whom we left behind at Savage's Station and other places. These heroic men gave themselves into the hands of the enemy that they might serve their comrades in battle, and it is to be hoped that the rebels will not fail to conform to the terms of an agreement made a few weeks ago with HOWELL COBB, that surgeons so giving themselves up shall be allowed to return to their respective armies without molestation. Among the rebel wounded who, together with our own, were left with these gentlemen, was Gen. LAMAR, the famous Georgian, whose leg had been amputated during our stay.

That the rebel loss was greater than ours in the several fights of the last and previous week, we have rebel authority for believing. You have already seen the statements of the Richmond papers, and I last night conversed with one of our men, who had just escaped the rebel lines, and who stated that it was the prevalent talk in their camp that in the battle of Monday, at Nelson's Farm,—Glen Dale, the name of the place is the one given to the battle,—*they lost twenty-five thousand men.* The battle at this place was a terribly heavy one, and at the time our officers were generally of the opinion that the enemy suffered awfully, so that we are the more ready to believe that the figures which the rebels allow for this single engagement approximate the fact. This escaped prisoner also states that Gen. STUART was badly wounded in that engagement, and that the rebels lost many others of their very best officers.

Our own record of killed and wounded covers many names whom the country will mourn as men they could ill afford to lose. Gen. MCCALL is either killed or wounded and a prisoner, and I am assured by excellent authority—one of our Generals in the field—that it is the former, he having fallen at the hands of his own men, who, by a fatal mistake, fired upon some reinforcements he was bringing up to them, they thinking them a body of rebels. Gen. SUMNER was slightly wounded in the wrist by a fragment of a shel at Nelson's Farm; Gen. BURNS quite badly in the face at Savage's, and Gen. BROOKS in the leg at the same place. Gen. MEADE, of MCCALL's Division, was also wounded. Gen. KEARNEY was struck by a ball, but escaped with nothing more serious than a severe bruise. These little incidents show that our Generals were upon the field, and active participants in the fight. The wound Gen. BURNS received in the face did not deter him from remaining on his horse, and cheering on his men, though he presented to them a countenance completely smeared with blood, Gen. BROOKS' flesh-wound in the leg needed only a bandage, and that gallant officer was again actively engaged. Neither did Gen. MEADE suffer a ball through the leg to long unhorse and incapacitate him—only time for a hasty dressing, and off.

The most splendid fight of all the six was that at Malvern Hills. There, for the first time, Northern and Southern soldiers faced each other in an open field, the great masses of the rebels gray-coated and vociferous, and the less dense columns of the sturdy Union men. During the morning, and until 3 o'clock in the evening, the artillery monopolized the fighting. Fifty-four pieces from our side poured their terrible fire in the thinning ranks of the rebels, in sight and within excellent range, they responding, but with less and less vigor. At 3 o'clock the musketry opened, each side delivering a heavy fire, and each doing a sad work of carnage. The rebels vainly charged our batteries only to bite the dust, and at last thoroughly beaten, retired from the field, so injured that they have not since been able to give any fight.

Apropos of references to the late engagements is the rumor which pervades the messes, and which comes to me through a very high source, that Gen. HEINTZELMAN stands no small chance of a court-martial for his conduct in the affair at Savage's Station. You may remember that in my account of that battle, I stated that HEINTZELMAN fell back before the commencement of the fight at Savage's, and took up the line of retreat toward and across White Oak Swamp. It seems that in so retiring the General acted in direct contravention of Gen. MCCLELLAN's orders, who had named his corps and that of Gen. SUMNER to cover the retreat. Gen. SUMNER was surprised to find him absent, and though he fought the battle unaided, with his splendid corps, and whipped the rebels, he was in imminent danger of having his left, which HEINTZELMAN was to protect, turned by the enemy, and his army surrounded. The plucky General who stayed to fight is more than half of the opinion that had HEINTZELMAN been with him they could have driven the rebels clear back to Richmond; but SUMNER is a fighting man. It may be that in view of the great services of Gen. HEINTZELMAN during the retreat, and the fact that he probably acted under a misconception, for he is not the man to dodge a fight—the whole thing will be passed over.

The mail boat *Nellie Baker* had an experience in its trip yesterday from Fortress Monroe which will have an effect to detain week-nerved people at the Point, and diminish pleasure rides up the James. When near the point where the Chickahominy empties into the James River, the rebels opened upon her and upon the *Georgia*, a transport, carrying a portion of Gen. STONEMAN's command, a brisk fire from a few guns which had been got into position on the right bank of the river. Fortunately the little fleet escaped with but slight injuries, but the circumstance teaches the necessity of more carefully guarding by our gunboats the hills on either side of the stream. In this case, as soon as the fact of the fire was reported to the gunboats, one proceeded to the place and kept up a vigorous shelling for a considerable length of time, and probably doing no little damage. It is very likely that the guns which fired upon the steamers were merely two or three light field-pieces, which could send their shot, and forthwith hurry off to some other position, and thus elude the gunboats. A light battery of six pounders could in this way run up and down the bank for the distance of a mile, stopping to deliver an occasional fire, and then whipping up its horses to drive to another advantageous spot. It is regarded as impossible for the rebels to succeed in erecting anything like an intrenched battery in the presence of our gunboats.

In this connection, I am reminded to say that much indignation is felt by the artillerists in the army at the praise which the *Herald*, in its otherwise grossly incorrect report of the recent actions, accords to MOTT's Battery, when it is a notorious fact that that battery disgraced itself and the service by its conduct at the fight near White Oak Swamp, where it stopped to fire but a single round; which done, its commander hastily spiked and deserted his pieces, while his horses ran wildly over the field, dragging the caissons after them. This same battery, by its carelessness, suffered the rebels to get a number of guns, which did such terrible execution in the shelling on Monday at White Oaks, into position, while its own pieces commanded the whole ground. Honorable exception is made in favor of most of the Lieutenants under the commander, but he himself is universally blamed. The *Herald* fails to mention the gallant conduct of HAZZARD's and PETTIT's Batteries, which afterwards stood the brunt of the fire of the same rebel guns, and eventually silenced them. It will gratify New-Yorkers to know that Lieut. RUFUS KING, (the son of Hon. CHAS. KING, the President of Columbia College,) who took command of Capt. HAZZARD's Battery after that brave and skillful officer had been wounded, bore himself during the remaining engagements with distinguished gallantry, and as becomes one who bears so honorable a name.

F. P. C.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Safety of Gen. McClellan's Army—National Officers Held as Prisoners—Jeff. Davis Claims a Great and Glorious Victory—Another Battle Expected.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 12.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 7th and 8th inst. was received this morning by the *American*.

The *Dispatch* admits that Gen. MCCLELLAN has secured the safety of his army in a most masterly manner. The number of National prisoners is stated at 4,600, who are confined in the tobacco warehouses.

The following names of wounded National officers are given:

Capt. S. J. Thompson, Twenty-second Massachusetts.
Capt. C. A. Woodworth, Forty-fifth New-York.
Lieut. C. A. Jones, First Sharpshooters.
Capt. Charles Boetelle, Seventh New-York.
Lieut. James Brown, Sixty-second Pennsylvania.
Capt. John Pollard, Fifth Michigan.
Lieut. Stephen Long, Seventh New-York.
David Prince, Brigade Surgeon.
Lieut. Robert Allen, United States Cavalry.

President JEFF. DAVIS has issued an address to the rebel army, saying that although they were greatly outnumbered by the enemy, they have won a great and glorious victory.

A grand final battle was expected up to Tuesday morning, but the reporters were shut out from the lines, and nothing could be learned.

The Petersburgh *Express*, of Monday, says that from 15,000 to 20,000 reinforcements had reached Gen. MCCLELLAN, and that the James River was almost bridged with transports.

MORE REBEL REPORTS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 4.

On Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night, the enemy formed a junction on the south side of the Chickahominy, and proceeded to beat a hasty retreat toward the James River. Our forces were so close upon them that they burned hundreds of their wagons, large quantities of stores, threw away thousands of arms, and in fact divested themselves of almost everything which could in any manner discommode their locomotion.

Early yesterday morning, our advance came upon their rear guard, which, upon perceiving our approach, broke, and scampered through woods and fields, throwing away their arms and knapsacks. Many of them were captured. At last accounts, our forces were still pursuing them on Bottom's Bridge road, their direction then being directed apparently from James River to the line of Williamsburgh.

They are evidently anxious to get once more under the guns of Fortress Monroe. The movements of our troops were being conducted with masterly foresight and rapidity, and promise to result in the capture of a large body of the routed fugitives.

Prisoners from the engagements of the past few days continue to arrive, and the prisons were crowded to their utmost capacity. It will be necessary to remove a large number to other cities and towns, in order to make room for accessions, which will continue to arrive for some days to come.

Sixteen excellent pieces of artillery, captured from the enemy, were started up from the battle-field on yesterday; also twenty wagon loads of muskets and rifles, many of which had been bent or broken before being thrown away by the enemy. Thousands of dollars' worth of stores were scattered around and upon the field, but a comparatively small portion was gathered up, such was their "spread-out" condition. Nine hundred horses and mules were taken and reached the city last night. The Federal loss in stores, wagons, camp fixtures, horses, mules, cattle, cannon and small arms, is estimated at $5,000,000.

A very important report, which was materially sustained by information received at this office, gained credence yesterday afternoon, to the effect that Gen. Magruder had sent to headquarters for 10,000 men, that he had the enemy surrounded, and that 27,000 men were immediately put in motion to his support.

A Federal officer, who arrived with a number of other prisoners on yesterday, reports that there is no doubt that Gen. MCCLELLAN is mortally wounded, and that his whole army is utterly demoralized.

YANKEE GUNBOATS.

Two of the enemy's gunboats got aground in the Appomattox River on Friday night. After a vast deal of labor one of them was sufficiently lightened to be gotten away, but the combined ingenuity and endeavors of the balance of the crews did not result in getting the other out of the mud.

She was anchored immediately opposite COBB's Signal Station, near Port Walphall, and after relieving her of all her coal and much else that was valuable, she was set on fire and abandoned late on Saturday afternoon. She was the *Matanzas*, one of the finest vessels on the river. Her guns were not saved, and during the progress of the fire the heavy reports of their discharges were heard by all who witnessed the destruction of the ship.

The fire could be distinctly seen from the city. After the vessel was abandoned, the *Monitor* and the balance of the gunboats fell down the river toward City Point. On yesterday we learn that the boats were all lying quietly in the James River, some distance above City Point.

The Recent Fight in the Southwest.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 12.

A private dispatch relative to the fight of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry says:

LOUISVILLE, Friday, July 11.

Maj. BROWN was not in the fight. Maj. JORDAN was captured. Nine rebels were killed, and three of our men were also slain.

Movements of Gov. Sprague.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 12.

Gov. SPRAGUE, of Rhode Island, arrived here this morning from Corinth. He leaves to-night for the East.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

THORNDIKE—EDGAR.—At the Legation of the United States, Paris, June 24, by Rev. W. O. Lamson, CHARLES THORNDIKE, Esq., of Boston, to MARY E., daughter of the late Herman Le Roy Edgar, of New-York.

DIED.

BROWN.—In this City, on Friday, 11th inst., WILLIAM, infant son of William J. and Phebe Brown, aged 1 year, 1 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 169 West 21st-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HOTT.—In Newburgh, on Saturday, July 12, WILLIAM H. HOTT, of the City of New-York, in the 48th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family generally, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 129 West 22d-st., on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

POWELL.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday morning, July 12, WILLIAM POWELL, in the 42d year of his age.

The members of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Mechanics' Lodge I. O. O. F., and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Monday) morning, at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 128 Jersey-av., Jersey City.

STEBBINS.—At Lenox, Mass., on the 11th inst., after a short illness, JAMES STEBBINS, of Rye, in the 61st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral on Monday.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 327.—July 12, 1862.
78, 49, 14, 34, 2, 48, 37, 26, 50, 41, 19, 5, 59.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 328.—July 12, 1862.
2, 1, 44, 71, 55, 5, 47, 36, 49, 35, 45, 8, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

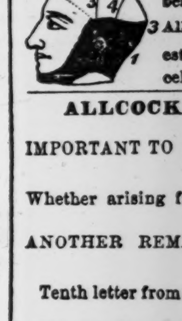
DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 275.—July 12, 1862.
51, 15, 26, 36, 42, 73, 18, 22, 21, 59, 32, 11, 3.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY. CLASS 275.—July 12, 1862.
19, 73, 63, 15, 58, 74, 21, 49, 65, 36, 68, 39, 17.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of June 21, 1862, No. 25,160 drew $100,000, No. 24,422 drew $50,000, No. 4,733 drew $30,000, No. 3,367 drew $10,000, No. 9,170 drew $5,000, being the five capitals. Prizes cashed, and information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., N. Y.

WIGS AND TOUPEES.



ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

IMPORTANT TO SUFFERERS FROM SPINAL AFFECTIONS,

Whether arising from accidents or constitutional weakness.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF BENEFIT.

Tenth letter from Messrs. J. W. Johnson & Co.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 11, 1861.

MESSRS. THOS. ALLCOCK & CO.: Please send us with dispatch twelve dozen ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. Our daily experience confirms their very superior excellence. At this moment of writing, a man applies for one, who, by entanglement in the shaft of machinery, had both his legs broken, spine severely injured, and was fornearly a year entirely helpless. This man found relief very soon by the application of a plaster to his spine. He was soon enabled to work, and now he labors as well as ever. He would cheerfully pay $5 for a single Plaster if they could not be had at a lower rate. Knowing the plasters to be so useful, we have no scruples that our sentiments should be known.
J. W. JOHNSON & CO.

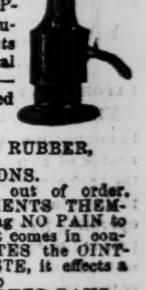
SOLD AT No. 294 CANAL-ST.,
AND No. 4 UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

Price, 25 cents each, or six for one dollar.

N. B.—Plasters sent by mail when the order is accompanied by the cash.

SOLD, ALSO, BY H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 PARK-ROW.

P. P. P. P.



PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York

READ. READ. READ.

DANVILLE, Pa., June 2, 1862.

Dr. WM. H. GREGG—*Dear Sir:* In February, 1861, I was afflicted with the sugar diabetes, and for five months I passed more than two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. I was obliged to get up as often as ten or twelve times during the night, and in five months I lost about fifty pounds in weight. During the month of July, 1861, I procured two bottles of Constitution Water, and in two days after using it I experienced relief, and after taking two bottles I was entirely cured, soon after regaining my usual good health. Yours, truly,
J. V. L. DE WITT.

Sold by all druggists. MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

CORCORAN ZOUAVES,
THIRD REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE
Brigadier-General, F. B. SPINOLA.
Colonel, MARIOTT N. CROFT.

This magnificent Regiment is intended as a rallying-point for all good men. It will be the first in the field from the State of New-York, under the late call of President Lincoln.

Capt. John H. Dobbs is in want of a few more men, for the purpose of filling up his company to the standard.

Quarters, rations and uniforms furnished immediately. Pay from $13 to $21 per month, and relief tickets furnished to families. $100 bounty guaranteed at the end of the rebellion. A few more vacancies open for non-commissioned officers and teamsters. One month's pay in advance.

Apply immediately at Headquarters, No. 145 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

JOHN H. DOBBS, Captain Company E.

Or to C. L. FROTHINGHAM, First Lieutenant and Regimental Adjutant, No. 483 Broadway, New-York City; or to RICHARD J. CLARK, Tammany Hall, Chatham-st., New-York City.

Pay commences from date of enlistment.

RELIEF INSTANTANEOUS TO THE SUFFERERS from chronic rheumatism, sore throat, toothache, stiffness of the joints, and contraction of the muscles, by one application of Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment. Pain cannot exist where this liniment is used. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists. Dépôt, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

25 CENTS WILL BE GIVEN AT THE Advertising Desk of the New-York Times for a copy of Friday, July 29, 1859.

ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States steamer *Albatross*, from Georgetown, S. C., 5th of July, arrived at Boston on Tuesday evening. It is presumed she returned to discharge her crew, who are "one year's men." The *Albatross* left at Georgetown the United States steamer *Western World*, bark *Gem of the Sea*, and prize schooner *Louisa*, the latter about to sail for Boston. All was quiet at Georgetown.

The U. S. steam gunboats *Tyler* and *Essex*, which have just undergone a thorough overhauling, and been heavily armed, sailed from St. Louis on the 7th for the Lower Mississippi. The crews of the vessels have been put on a war footing, and expect warm work soon.

The new steam gunboat *Monongahela* was, as reported by telegraph on Friday, launched on Thursday at Philadelphia. She ranks with the *Juniata* and other vessels of that class. Miss EMILY B. HOOVER, daughter of the naval constructor, broke a bottle of champagne on the ship, and christened her. After floating out, the new vessel came in contact with the United States steam gunboat *Mohican*, which had her bowsprit seriously injured, and about eighteen inches of the figure-head carried away. The *Monongahela* is an exact counterpart of the *Juniata*, which was launched last Spring. She has been well and strongly built, and has been thoroughly cross-tied and bolted. She has received none of her masts yet, and will be coppered as soon as the docks are empty. Her propeller will not be attached for two or three weeks, but the other work will be pushed on rapidly. She is 1,500 tons burden. Her armament will consist of three pivot and two 11-inch guns, one 200-pound rifled cannon, and two 32-pounders. She will be ready for sea by the middle of September. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 225 feet between the perpendiculars; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 17 feet 3 inches. Her draft, when provisions and men are on board, will be 15 feet. She could, if desired, be iron-plated, but it is not probable that this will be done.

Capt. WAUGH, the vigilant gate-keeper of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, has again caught a man robbing the Government. One of the employes of the yard stole a quantity of copper, and was making his escape with it when he was captured. The United States Marshal is looking out for him.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Popular Views of the Small Change Difficulty.

WHY NOT USE POSTAGE-STAMPS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Postage-stamps having a uniform value all over the country, and not liable to depreciation, have been suggested as a safe and abundant substitute for specie during our temporary embarrassment, and will serve the community as well as the proposed issue of Municipal paper change; they should, of course, for this purpose, be free from gum, which object could doubtless be obtained by request. The Post-office receives the "legal tender," United States notes for stamps, of the ample supply of which, an idea may be had from the following:

From Holbrook's United States Mail.

The following statement gives the number and value of postage-stamps and stamped envelopes distributed by the Department, among the various post-offices in the United States, during the quarter ending June 23, 1862:

POSTAGE-STAMPS.

Number.		Value.
8,657,700,	1 cent	$96,577
54,290,900,	3 cents	1,628,727
117,800,	5 cents	5,890
441,360,	10 cents	44,136
100,875,	12 cents	12,105
115,525,	24 cents	27,726
49,710,	30 cents	14,913
2,980,	90 cents	2,682
$4,235,250		$1,232,756

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

4,535,750 envelopes, of the various denominations, 834,250 newspaper wrappers, 9,250 letter sheets—valued in the aggregate at $146,847 75.

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1862.

THE DANGER OF SHINPLASTERS.

The City will soon be overrun with shinplasters, because the premium upon silver coin is eight or nine cents on the dollar. If our large retail dealers, hotel and restaurant keepers and others resort to this system, honestly intending to redeem the scrip issued by them, how many will follow their example with the intention to defraud.

There are two objections to this way of doing business. In the first place, it is unlawful and subjects the party engaged in it to a heavy penalty. In the next place, it is unnecessary.

Every one engaged in business should know that the party who has a payment to make must, by law, tender the exact amount. Making change is the custom of business, arising from mutual convenience. Why, then, should not every retail dealer of every description purchase and keep on hand as much silver as his business requires for the day, and whenever any person owes him the fractional part of a dollar, sell that person one dollar's worth of silver at cost price to himself.

This method would act favorably in two ways. In the first place, no fair man could object to it, and it would do away with the awkward situations in which every one is liable to be placed at any moment, for the want of small change—buyer and seller oftentimes skirmishing as to who shall produce the coveted article. In the second place, if the custom prevailed extensively throughout the City, in less than a week the scarcity of small silver would disappear. The experiment, at all events, is worth trying. G. L. S.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 12, 1862.

HOW GOVERNMENT MIGHT HELP US.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are in a great strait for change. Wife complains terribly. A $5 bill is good for nothing, unless a dollar's worth is wanted. What's a poor fellow to do, that has got no credit at the grocer's? Government can help us out. Let the new bills be issued for $1 10, $1 20, $1 25, $1 30, $1 40, $1 50, $1 60, $1 70, $1 75, $1 80, $1 90, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 25, &c., &c. If a poor fellow like myself can manage to raise $2, he can get along then, and buy ten cents worth. Do put into the Government and make them do it, and save us from the shinplaster deluge that will soon overwhelm us.

Yours, truly, DESPERATION.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 12.

Grain-Trade Troubles.

EXPORT BUYERS AGAINST PURCHASING AT PRESENT.

The refusal of large numbers of laborers to work in connection with the floating elevators has been the source of so much embarassment, expense and loss to the brokers, who purchase grain to fill foreign orders, that the latter have finally concluded to abstain from operating freely at present, and to advise their principals not to send them any more orders for immediate execution until shippers can obtain some assurance of the prompt and regular delivery of such lots as may be bought by them. It is now almost impossible to have grain transferred from the boats and barges in which it comes forward from the interior, to the vessels which take it away to Europe. Under these circumstances, the leading brokers have agreed to transmit to their principals copies of the following memorial:

GENTLEMEN: The strike among the laborers employed in moving grain for shipment has now reached such a height, and, as we are informed, received support, direct or indirect, from parties engaged in the transportation and sale of grain, that we feel constrained to recommend to our constituents extreme measures, absolutely refusing to make any further purchases until the strike ceases, believing that the end will be more speedily attained by this course.

Signed by

Messrs. WITHERSPOON,	GEORGE TAIT,
KINGSFORD & Co.,	WILLIAM MCMUNN,
E. HAYDOCK WHITE,	BENJ. JONES,
HERM. STUTZER & Co.,	ROWLAND & BANKS,
ALFRED BARRETT,	C. POWERS & HERBERT,
NATH'L H. WOLFE & Co.,	J. EAGER, & Co.,
A. F. DELUSE,	ROBERTS BROS.,
WM. G. LORD,	And others.

Acknowledgment.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army desire to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

Mrs. Sheather	$10 00	Friend of the Soldier	2 00
Lydia Hoyt	10 00	Ladies' Union Aid Society of Harlem	700 00
Catskill Aid Society, J. M. Donnelly, Tr'r.	4 50	Ladies of East Hampton	56 00
Piermont, N. Y., of Mrs. J. W. Ferdon	19 00	Catharine Wolcott, Fishkill, N. Y.	75 00
Ladies' Aid Society, Argyle	25 92	Ladies of Pompton Plains, through Mrs. Mott	4 00
Ward School No. 45, collected by Master C. Rose	51 00	Mrs. H. L. Rogers	100 00
Mrs. H. Tylson	3 00	Ladies of Marcy	30 00
J. C. Lard	50 00	Merrick & Bull	50 00
Ladies of Lyons	25 85		

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer,

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 11, 1862.

The Late Submission Meeting at Cooper Institute.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Having been absent from the City for a few days, I did not notice, until yesterday, that my name had been used as one of the Secretaries of the so-called Union Mass Meeting, at the Cooper Institute, on the evening of the 1st inst., when my attention was called to the fact by a friend.

Having no sympathies with the traitorous reptiles of the South, who are attempting to destroy the best Government in the world for personal gain, nor with their more dangerous brethren of the North, who are doing all they can (or daredo) to aid and assist them in their career of infamy. I cannot see how or by whose authority, my name could be used as one of the officers of the meeting in question. And I, therefore, desire to say, through your columns, with your kind permission, that if the name used was intended for me, it was so used without my authority or consent, either direct or implied, and that I utterly repudiate both the tenor and the sentiment of the speeches delivered and the resolutions passed at that august gathering. JOHN QUACKENBUSH,

No. 114 West Thirty-eighth-street, New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MRS. MARY REAL.—This lady was called upon this morning to plead to the indictment charging her with the willful murder of her husband. She appeared in Court, attended by her counsel, Mr. EDWIN JAMES and Mr. THOMAS DUNPHY, with whom she was in constant conversation. She was attired in a gray traveling suit and dark blue veil, which she kept over her face during her presence in Court. She is 24 years of age, possessed of a graceful figure, interesting appearance, and modest demeanor, and would indicate the opposite to that of being one capable of inflicting the summary punishment which deprived a heartless and relentless husband of his life. The plea of not guilty was put in to the indictment, and Mr. EDWIN JAMES, her senior counsel, then moved that the indictment be removed into the Oyer and Terminer, as the defendant was desirous that she be tried before the highest tribunal in the country, which was granted by his Honor Judge MCCUNN. Mrs. REAL's exemplary conduct, modest manner and uncomplaining suffering, have established for her in the minds of all who see her, a character deserving of respect and sympathy; while the unpublished persecutions which have attended her daily life during the dread "four years" entitle her to the support of every honest man and virtuous woman. It is understood that District Attorney HALL will conduct the prosecution in person, and that he will decline all outside aid, even though such may be tendered by those whose revenge might be gratified by a conviction.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—The mammoth steamer *Great Eastern* arrived at Throg's Neck, where she cast anchor, at 7 o'clock Friday evening. She was boarded while coming through the Sound by a party of gentlemen from this City, among whom were Surveyor ANDREWS, A. W. PALMER, Secretary to the Collector of the Port, and others. Her last trip across the ocean is said to have been a very successful and pleasant one, its pleasures being much enhanced by the gentlemanly and patriotic conduct of Capt. PATON, who is becoming a great favorite with the American traveling public. He assisted in celebrating the Fourth of July on board his vessel, and his whole course with reference to the American passengers was such as becomes a Captain whose nation professes to be on friendly terms with us. On the last voyage out, the Purser of the *Great Eastern* refused to trim the cabins with the American colors on the occasion of a ball in which a large number of Americans were to participate. Capt. PATON, however, took the English and American flags, and folding them together, nailed them to the ceiling; and on the arrival of the vessel at Liverpool, procured the immediate discharge of the Purser.

SENTENCES AT THE GENERAL SESSIONS.—THOS. WILLIAMS was sentenced to the State Prison for two years, for passing counterfeit money. THOMAS SAVAGE was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two years, for grand larceny. MARY MARSHALL was sentenced to the State Prison for two years, for an attempt to commit grand larceny. MATTHEW LARKIN and THOMAS THIERNEY, for burglary in the third degree, sentenced to Penitentiary for two years each. WILLIAM CLARK was sentenced three months to the Penitentiary, for petit larceny. CHARLES E. BRUCE, for attempt at grand larceny, to the Penitentiary for two years. HENRY CASS, having paid back money stolen, was sent to City prison for 60 days. JAMES HOWELL fined six cents for petit larceny. HERMAN BERGEN, City Prison 60 days, for forgery of a promissory note. JAMES F. NORMAN, who shot the "pretty waiter girl" at a saloon in Broadway, early last Spring, was let off with a fine of six cents, he having been since in prison, and also for certain other mitigating circumstances. ROBERT J. HALL, the "Union refugee" from Tennessee, who did some of the churches (particularly Dr. CHEEVER's) out of quite a little subscription last Winter, was allowed to go, there being no evidence sufficient to convict him. MARY ANN JOGGERS, an imposter, who has asked and received alms from citizens generally, was discharged, there being no evidence to convict her.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. TWADDLE.—The funeral of Lieut. TWADDLE, recently of the Thirty-second Regiment New-York Volunteers, took place, yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, at the corner of Henry and Gouverneur streets. The Police Force of this City made a very fine appearance as they passed down Broadway. There were twenty-five Patrolmen, one Captain, two Sergeants and one Roundsman from each of twenty-four Precincts, amounting, in the aggregate, to about seven hundred men, who preceded the remains of the Lieutenant as they were conveyed down Broadway to the South Ferry. The hearse, dressed in true military style, was immediately preceded by Superintendent KENNEDY and Inspector CARPENTER, on foot, and attended by the usual guard of honor, composed of one Policeman from each of the Precincts. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery, and deposited in a family vault. The Police were highly complimented by all observers during their march to the ferry, and many encomiums were pronounced upon their military style of marching and the soldierlike appearance which they presented.

FAREWELL TO REV. DR. CHAPIN.—The health of Rev. EDWIN H. CHAPIN has for some months past failed him, and he feared at one time that he would be compelled to give up all pastoral duty. To this, of course, his pastorate would not for a moment hear. A meeting of the Society was held, and it was voted to give him a year's absence and a year's salary. Accepting these, he determined to go abroad, and sailed yesterday in the steamer *Baltimore* for Liverpool. Very many of his friends were upon the deck of the steamer to grasp him affectionately by the hand and wish him a sincere God-be-with-you. Prior to starting, a check for his year's expenses was given him, as was also his passage ticket. There were no public demonstrations of respect, but the warm shaking of the hand, the silent tear, and the earnest adieu told full well the story of love and regard existing between faithful shepherd and trusting flock.

DEATH OF COL. CHARLES, OF THE TAMMANY REGIMENT.—A letter from the Adjutant of the Tammany Regiment, received in this City yesterday, states that Col. EDMUND C. CHARLES, who was wounded and taken prisoner in the recent fight before Richmond, died a few days after his capture, from the effects of a wound received in the groin. The Tammany Regiment has been peculiarly unfortunate in losing its commanders. Its first Colonel (KENNEDY), it will be recollected, died of disease in Washington; his successor, Col. COGSWELL, was taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff; and now its third leader has fallen in battle. The command of the regiment will fall upon Lieut.-Col. MOONEY. Col. CHARLES was the son of Judge CHARLES, of Hudson County, N. J., and was about 40 years of age.

CHARGED WITH ARSON.—Capt. SEBRING, of the Ninth Precinct, yesterday afternoon arrested JOHN C. LANG, a hardware manufacturer, doing business at No. 396 Bleecker-street. The Fire Marshal produced evidence tending to show that the prisoner's stock was insured for $5,000 on the 5th of June last, at which time the fire occurred. It was also shown that LANG was in the premises a few minutes before the fire occurred. Other evidence was given to show the intent. The case is still undergoing investigation before Justice QUACKENBUSH.

COMPLAINTS ABOUT NUISANCES.—At the last meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Health, July 11, the following resolution was adopted. It is of interest to all who have occasion to send complaints to that Board:

Resolved, That all complaints to this Board as to matters affecting the public health, if not made in person, should state the name and address of the complainant, in which case, whenever so desired, the communication will be treated as confidential.

THE SEAT OF WAR ON THE JAMES.—Messrs. E. & G. W. BLUNT have issued a corrected edition of their map of the seat of war near Richmond. The new issue abounds in new names and localities, and is, in fact, so minute in its topography as to supersede the necessity of any other aid in following the movements of the opposing armies.

MOVEMENTS OF MRS. LINCOLN.—Mrs. LINCOLN left the Metropolitan Hotel, yesterday, for West Point. There is some prospect that the President will attend the Union meeting to be held in Union Square on Tuesday next, and Mrs. LINCOLN has therefore decided not to return to Washington until after that date.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. BROOKS.—The funeral of this gallant young officer, of the Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A., took place yesterday, from the Church of the Holy Communion, in Sixth-avenue. His death took place at Fort Monroe on Monday last, and was caused by typhoid fever.

The Excise Commissioners held another meeting on Friday, and granted 51 licenses, at $30 each. During the past week over one thousand applications have been received, upon which the Board will act at their next meeting, on the 22d inst.

FELL DEAD IN THE STREET.—ANDREW DALY, of No. 270 Washington-street, fell dead on the corner of Morris and Washington streets, from disease of the heart. The Coroner held an inquest on Friday afternoon.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—There were 115 deaths in this city during the week ending yesterday, from the following named diseases: Asphyxia, unknown, disease of the kidneys, disease of the heart, softening of the stomach, palsy, erysipelas, 1 each; burns, smallpox, disease of the liver, delirium tremens, casualty, diphtheria, inflammation of the bowels, scarlet fever, coup de soliel, inflammation of the lungs, bronchitis, dropsy, 2 each; croup, congestion of the lungs, hydrocephalus, measles, premature birth, cancer, 3 each; drowned, diarrhœa, 4 each; debility, marasmus, 6 each; consumption, 7; convulsions, congestion of the brain, cholera infantum, 12 each. Males, 63; females, 52. *Seventy* of those who died were five years of age and under.

THE ANXIOUS PATRIOTS.—The muster rolls recently made up under the new militia law, were placed in the City Clerk's Office yesterday, and were eagerly examined by numerous patriotic young gentlemen, who were fearful, no doubt, that the enrolling officer had accidentally omitted their names. It is presumed that the officers have discharged their duties faithfully, for of the large number present during the day, not one was compelled to hand in his name for enrollment.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—JAMES FREEMAN, a United States sailor, belonging on board the frigate *North Carolina*, who cut his throat with a jack-knife, on Wednesday last, at No. 91 Hudson-avenue, while laboring under an attack of *delirium tremens*, died yesterday at the Raymond-street Hospital.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—During the week ending yesterday, the following wills of the following named persons were proved in the King's County Surrogate Court, before the Hon. ROSWELL C. BRAINARD: JOHN C. STODDARD, BERNARD CAVANAGH, MATTHEW KREITTING and JOHN CASSIDY, all of Brooklyn.

THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.—By the last weekly return of the Fourteenth Regiment New-York State Militia, Col. A. M. WOOD, now stationed at Falmouth, Va., it appears that there were present: officers 27; men 416; detached officers 6; men 97; absent and sick 97.

A PATRIOTIC CHOIR.—The choir of the Baptist Church, corner of South Second and Fourth streets, Eastern District, (Rev. Dr. PORTER's Church,) propose to give a concert on the 23d inst., the proceeds to be used for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers.

THE CASE OF BENNET vs. BENNET.—This case, a suit for divorce brought by the wife in the City Court, was concluded yesterday. The Jury was out all Friday night, and not being able to agree upon a verdict, were discharged yesterday morning. The Jury stood two for plaintiff and ten for defendant.

ELECTION OF FIRE WARDENS.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Western District Fire Department, Friday evening last, STEPHEN W. PHILLIPS and THOMAS A. KERRIGAN were elected Fire Wardens.

PROMOTED.—Acting Sergt. WM. H. BROWN, of the Forty-eighth Precinct, was yesterday promoted to a full Sergeantcy, by the Police Commissioners, for long and faithful services as a patrolman.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE MONITOR BATTERY.—The construction of the iron steam floating battery, which was recently commenced at the foot of South Eighth-street, Jersey City, is progressing very rapidly, and it will be completed within the time specified in the contract. The side knees are now being put up, and the construction of the separate parts, such as the pilot-house, turret, &c., is also going on. Over 500 men are employed.

THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An examination was commenced, before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on Saturday, in the case of WM. NOONAN, the young man arrested on suspicion of placing obstructions on the track of the New-Jersey Railroad, whereby the locomotive and cars were thrown off on Thursday night. Several witnesses were sworn, when the investigation was adjourned till this morning at 10 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

NOTES OF PRIZE DECISIONS.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Betts.

BLOCKADE—ENEMY PROPERTY.

The United States vs. The Schooner Jesse J. Cox and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the gunboat *Cayuga*, March 25, 1862, in the Gulf of Mexico, about 200 miles out of Mobile. No one appeared as claimant of vessel or property. The papers found on board showed that the vessel was registered at Mobile, March 17, 1862, as the property of residents of Mobile. Shipping articles were filed there for a voyage from Mobile to a place left blank. The manifest was from Mobile to Havana. Her cargo was cotton and turpentine, belonging to the owners of the vessel. She sailed from Mobile under the Confederate flag. She was taken to Ship Island after her capture, and, after appraisement, appropriated to the use of the Government. The cargo was forwarded to this port.

Held by the Court—That the vessel and cargo were enemy property, were recruiting under the enemy flag, and had broken the blockade of Mobile.

Vessel and cargo condemned accordingly.

CAPTURE BY A MERCHANT VESSEL.

The United States vs. The Schooner Agnes H. Ward and Cargo.—This vessel was captured May 27, 1862, about 200 miles off Cape Hatteras, by a merchant steamer, which brought her into this port for adjudication. The papers on board showed that vessel and cargo were owned in Wilmington, N. C., and sailed from thence, under the Confederate flag, for Nassau, N. P., with a cargo of cotton and turpentine, escaping the blockade, of whose existence all on board were cognizant.

Held by the Court—That the vessel and cargo were enemy property, and ran the blockade, and must be condemned accordingly.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE—SUSPENSION OF DECREE.

The United States vs. The Schooner Actor and her Cargo.—This vessel was captured by the *Ceres*, in Pamlico River, N. C., on March 1, 1862. No one intervened in the suit for either vessel or cargo. No one was examined who was on board the vessel when she was taken. Commodore Rowan, who sent the prize in, advised the Court by letter that no persons present at the capture were sent with the vessel, because she sunk after her capture, and those persons were no longer present to be forwarded.

Held by the Court—That the rule requiring the examination of the master and some of the crew of the captured vessel is so rigorously laid down in the books that it is denounced as fatal to the enforcement of the arrest by the Court, if the captors fail to produce them in Court.

This requirement, however, must be subject to the necessities of the case, and is only imperative where there is the physical means of complying with it on the part of the captors.

That there is in this case no full testimony as to what circumstances have in fact kept the crew away.

That the distance is so considerable as to excuse some delay in collecting explanatory proofs.

That it is within the province of the Court to suspend proceedings in the cause and admit secondary evidence, provided a *delictum* is charged which justified the arrest of the vessel.

That the papers found on the vessel show she was documented by the Confederate authority in a blockaded port, and for another blockaded port, and was undoubtedly enemy property.

That the final decree in the case may be suspended to such time as may be asked for by the Government, not exceeding a year and a day from the commencement of the suit, to enable libelants to produce further proof.

For the United States, Mr. Woodford.

Corporations and their Credit—They may Maintain Actions for Libel.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

The Shoe and Leather Bank vs. John Thompson.—This is an action for libel brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant, who is publisher of *Thompson's Bank Note and Commercial Reporter*. The complaint alleges that the defendant has published in his paper several items manifestly calculated to affect the plaintiffs' credit as a banking institution. Among other items published, as alleged, was the following: "We would observe to those interested that we see no reason why the Shoe and Leather Bank may not at any time be closed by an injunction." "After promising to quote the Merchants' Bank, at Trenton, I was informed that legal proceedings against the Shoe and Leather Bank were already under advisement."

A demurrer was interposed to the complaint, the defendant's counsel urging that no reported case, no precedent, could be found which would favor such an action by a Corporation aggregate.

The Court, remarking that although no reported case was found in which a Corporation aggregate had commenced an action for the publication of words affecting its credit, still, so far as Corporations are protected at all in respect to their rights and property, they are entitled to as full protection as are individuals. Our system of jurisprudence does not render it necessary that a case precisely similar should be found in the books to authorize Courts of Justice to arrive at legal conclusions. It would be at variance with the spirit and nature of that system to hesitate for the want of a precise precedent, when we are able to have recourse to its general principles. And no principle is more generally recognized, and more capable of practical application, than that there is no wrong without a remedy. This institution is recognized as being engaged in business, and as being possessed of property, and in the transaction of that business the Court was of opinion it had as complete a right to legal protection as any individual, against any wrong affecting its success.

The demurrer was overruled, with leave to the defendants to answer in twenty days.

Robert W. Andrews and O. R. Steele for plaintiffs; Hill, Courtney & Monell, for defendants.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 12, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s '67....... 99¾	5,000 American Gold.114⅜
15,000 U. S. 6s '81..Reg.101¾	15,000 do........b60.114¾
7,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou.101¾	135,000 do..............114
5,000 U. S. 5s '74..Reg. 89¾	5,000 do..............113⅞
8,000 U. S. 5s '74. Cou. 90	5,000 do........s.5.113¾
1,000 do............ 89¾	5,000 do........s30.114
2,500 Tr. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N. small...........104⅜	5,000 do........s10.114⅜
	5,000 do..............114⅜
2,000 do..........104⅜	10 Del. & H. Can. Co... 92
500 do..........104⅜	162 do.............. 91⅜
1,000 do..........104⅜	40 Penn. Coal Co....... 97
1,000 Ohio St. 6s 1886..105	50 Cumb. Coal Pref.....107½
3,000 Ill. Cou. Bs. 1865. 98	100 Pacific M. S. Co......105
11,000 Tenn. St. 6s '90.. 53⅜	100 do........s30.104⅜
12,000 Missouri State 6s 49	100 do........s10.105
1,000 do.......... 48¾	150 Erie Railway........ 34⅜
17,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to H. & St. Jo. R.......... 62	300 do.............. 34⅜
	100 do.............. 34⅜
13,000 California S. 7s.. 94	100 N. Y. Cen. R....s10 90⅞
5,000 Erie R.3d M.B.'83 98	100 do........s30 90⅞
13,000 Erie R. 4th M. B. 96	200 do........s30 90⅞
1,000 Hud.Riv.1st M B.111	350 do........s60 90⅞
8,000 Mich.C.8 ₩c.B.old104⅜	1900 do.............. 91
3,000 do..........104⅜	100 do.............. 91⅜
1,000 Mich. C. 8 ₩c.1st M. S. F. con. Bs.107	50 do........b10 91⅜
	100 Erie R. Preferred.. 62⅜
6,000 Mich. So. S. F. B.100⅜	100 do.............. 62¾
5,000 do..........100⅜	50 Hudson River R..... 45⅜
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bonds 95⅜	200 Harlem R. Pref'd.... 37⅜
5,000 do.......... 95	300 Reading Railroad... 57
10,000 Terre Ha. & Alton 2d Mort.......b30 82	350 Mich. Cen. R....... 60⅜
	50 do........b60 61
1,000 Chi. & N.W.as.B. 51	400 do........s30 60⅜
3,000 do.......... 50⅜	250 Mich. So. & N. I. R. 25
10,000 do.......... 50	100 M.S.&N.I.Gt'd St'k 57
5,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d Mort.........b30 31	600 do.............. 56¾
	50 Panama Railroad...130
1,000 do.......... 30⅜	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.... 57
10,000 Tol.&Wab.2d M.. 64	100 do.............. 57⅜
5,000 do.......b60 64⅜	3000 Ill. Cen. Can. B.Sc 30
2,000 Hud.R.2dS.F.B.103⅜	500 Cleve. & Pitts. R... 22⅜
8,000 Gal.&Ch.1stM.B.104	65 Cleve. Col. & C. R..125
1,000 Gal.&Chi.2dM.B.101⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R........ 69⅜
1,000 Clev.&Tol.S.F.Bs 93	50 do.............. 69⅜
8,000 P.Ft.W.&C.1stM 91	200 Cleve. & Toledo R.. 47
7,000 do.......... 90⅜	200 do........b10 47⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d Mtg. 83	100 do.............. 47½
55 Bank of New-York.100	350 Chi. & Rock Is. R... 63⅜
128 Mechanics' Bank...102⅜	50 do.............. 63⅜
50 Bank of Commerce 95	50 do........s30 63⅜
16 Bank of Republic.. 91⅜	20 Mil. & Pr. DuCh.R. 32⅜
6 do.......... 91	50 do.............. 32⅜
5 Metropolitan Bank.101⅜	50 M. & P. DuCh.2d Pf 68⅜
10 Continental Bk..... 90	40 Del., L. & West. R. 94
5 Park Bank..........109	

SATURDAY, July 12, P. M.

The markets for Gold and Stocks were easier than yesterday by ½@1 per cent. in the forenoon of to-day, but recovered nearly the whole decline after the adjournment, and at the informal meeting of the Brokers in the afternoon (there being no Second Board on Saturday,) the quotations were not generally different from the closing prices of Friday. Gold 114½@¾; New-York Central 91½@⅝ per cent. The Government Securities ⅛@½ per cent. weaker than Friday except Treasury 7.30 per cents., which were marked at 104½@104⅝ per cent. The Western Shares left off at an improvement of ¼@½ per cent on the morning sales. The General Market at 3½ o'clock left off steady.

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100	Bk of North America	100½
Manhattan	123	Hanover	81
Mechanics'	102½	Metropolitan	100
Union	90	Nassau	98
America	108	Continental	90
Phœnix	103	Commonwealth	89
State of New-York	90	Park	109
Pacific	120		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. C. 6s, real estate	99½	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	100½
N. Y. Central, subt'n	99½	T. H. & A. 2ds 8 ₩c. '70	81
New-York Cen. 7s, '64	102½	L. C. & Mil. L. G. B'ds	21
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76, con	108	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	90
Erie firsts	106	Chi. & N. W. firsts	66½
Erie seconds, '64	104½	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ass'd	50
Erie seconds, '79	105	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30½
Erie thirds, '83	97½	Han. & St. Joseph 1sts	49
Erie fourths, '80	90	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	107½
Erie fifths, '88	82	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	101
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Tol. & Wabash seconds	62
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	103	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	77
Hudson convertible, '67	87½	Gal. & Chic. firsts	104
Harlem seconds, '64	101	Gal. & Chic. seconds	102
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c., '69-'72	104	Chi. & R. I. firsts	101
Mich. C., n. f. 8 ₩c. '82	107	N. J. Central seconds	104
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ₩c firsts	106	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. firsts	91
Mich. So 7 ₩ c., seconds	83	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	78
N. Ind. Goshen Line	101½		

The Dubuque (Iowa) *Herald*, referring to Iowa Railroad Bonds, says:

"The decision of the Supreme Court of this State on the right of cities and counties to take stock in Railroad Companies, is exhaustive of the question at issue. This decision sweeps out of legal existence every bond given for the construction of railroads in this State by cities and counties in their corporate capacity, and leaves those who hold these bonds remediless. This is a grievous hardship, albeit, it is the law. The people of those counties of Iowa which have become involved in Railroad-Bond debts, will rejoice at this decision, but it is a terrible disaster to those who loaned their money on those securities on the faith of the counties and cities which issued the Bonds.

As it is now, millions of dollars have been loaned to cities and counties, not a dollar of which can be recovered if the decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa should be confirmed by the United States Courts. We have no fault to find with the ruling of the Supreme Court, but there is a great deal of blame resting on the Judges of the same Court, who decided otherwise on a former occasion, and on which decision many persons were induced to invest their money in bonds of towns and counties.

Dubuque, by the decision of the Supreme Court, is released from the payment by the county of $200,000 in bonds given to aid in the construction of the D. and P. Railroad, and the city is released of liabilities amounting to $450,000—$200,000 to the D. and P. railroad, and $250,000 to the D. and W. railroad. Could this have been done without wronging creditors of what is justly due them, it would be well. As it is, an inexorable rule of law subjects these creditors to a loss which may to many of them be ruinous.

We believe that every debt incurred by corporations is as binding as individual debts, and should by all rules of honor be paid, whether susceptible of legal enforcement or not."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 12, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 73 bbls. Ashes, 33,661 bbls. Flour, 131 bbls. and 1,087 bags Corn Meal, 149,818 bush. Wheat, 50,437 bushels Corn, 30,445 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Malt, 1,071 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,011 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were confined to small lots, at $6 for Pots, and $6 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning 284 bbls., including 241 bbls. Pots and 43 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Business in this market has been devoid of animation during the past week; stocks, however, have been limited, and holders have not been very eager to sell. In Boston the Fall business is opening vigorously. The *Shipping List* of that city, says: "There appears to be a general disposition to obtain supplies before the Tax bill goes into operation. Buyers are here from Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and St. Louis, with orders also from other sections West and Southwest. Prices of all desirable work are firm with a good assortment in the hands of dealers. With the New-England trade there is not much doing, the transactions having been confined to small lots to sort up with. Included in the shipments are several lots to New-Orleans, but the amount of goods forwarded to this destination has as yet been very trifling. With manufacturers there is considerable activity, and goods are being turned out to the extent of their ability, but we look for a falling off as soon as the Tax bill goes into operation. For California there is a moderate business doing. No exports to that market, the past week, from this port or New-York." The quantity cleared at the Boston Custom-house has been as follows:

	1862.	1861.
For the week, cases	147	293
Since January 1	27,046	60,778
Total	27,193	61,071

COFFEE—Rio has been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 7,650 bags, at 20¼c.@22½c. ₩ lb.; sales were also made of 25 bags Java at 26c., 50 bags Maracaibo at 22c., and 25 bags St. Domingo at 20c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is in more request, at higher and rising prices. Middlings, 43c.@44c. ₩ lb. Sales, 900 bales.

EARTHENWARE—The supply is light, and in view of the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange, as also of the increase of duty under the new tariff, holders are claiming much higher rates, but the current business is limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, at declining prices, to-day, yet the demand, either for shipment or home use, has not been very active. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 15,650 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $4 50@$4 70; inferior to choice extra State, at $4 90@$5 20, chiefly at $4 95@$5 05; Superfine Western, at inferior to choice at $4 45@$4 65; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $4 85@$5 90, extra Indiana and Michigan, at $4 90@$6; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 50	@$4 70
Extra State	4 90	@ 5 20
Superfine Western	4 45	@ 4 65
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 85	@ 5 90
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 90	@ 6 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 10	@ 5 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 30	@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 20	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 15	@ 7 00

Southern Flour is heavy and drooping; sales 2,500 bbls. at $5 00@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$6 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed and declining. Sales 1,200 bbls. extra at $4 90@$6 20 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $2 75@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good request at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Marsh's Caloric, $2 95 for Baltimore, and $3@$3 10 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 4,800 bbls.

FISH—A fair inquiry prevails for the principal kinds, including Dry Cod, chiefly at $4@$4 12½ ₩ cwt.; Mackerel at steady rates, and Smoked Herring at 24c.@26c. for scaled, and 15½c.@18c. for No. ₩ box.

GRAIN—The leading brokers, who buy Grain for export, are reluctant to operate, to-day, in consequence of the trouble between the shovelers and the Elevator Companies. Hence current movements in Wheat are much restricted, and prices are lower and unsettled. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 41,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 33@$1 35; Amber Western at $1 26; Red Western (Winter,) at $1 20; Amber Wisconsin, at $1 12; Milwaukee Club, poor to prime, at $1 05@$1 10, ₩ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand, at reduced prices. Sales, since our last, 87,000 bushels, at 50c.@52c., chiefly at 51c. for old Mixed Western; 47c.@50c. for new do.; 43c.@47c. for unsound new and old; 53c.@55c. for Yellow Western; 58c. for Round Yellow, ₩ bushel. Rye continues scarce and in request, at 70c.@77c. ₩ bushel; sales, 4,700 bushels. Barley remains as last noticed. Oats are in demand, including Canada, at 43½c.@45c.; Western, at 43½c.@45c., and State 45c.@46c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is plenty and depressed, to-day, at 50c.@65c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue salable and steady, including last year's crop, at 15c.@20c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—Manilla has been purchased to the extent of 4,700 bales, at 7c. cash, and 7½c. 6 months; holders now ask more.

HIDES—Receipts, this week, have been confined to 10,908 Hides, while the sales have amounted to 43,700 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL and WEIDEMEYER, 5,100 Buenos Ayres, 21@24 lbs., 22¼c.@23c., cash, usual selection; 12,200 Monte Video, 21 lbs., part 22¼c.@23c., cash, usual selection; 4,600 Rio Grande, 21 lbs., 21½c., cash, usual selection; 500 Truxillo, 17 lbs., 18½c., 6 months, rej. bad hides; 2,000 Aspinwall, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,650 Savanilla, 26 lbs., private terms; 1,550 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., 20c., 6 months, rej. bad hides; 500 West Indies, 21 lbs., private terms; 500 New-Orleans, 24 lbs., private terms; 300 wet-salted Barbadoes, 30 lbs., private terms; 12,800 City Slaughter, 60@75 lbs., 7½c.@8c., cash, rej. bad hides; 2,000 Country Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 8c.@8¼c., cash, rej. bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 296,500 Dry Hides, 12,000 wet salted do., and 700 bales East India Hides.

LATHS—Eastern have declined to $1 10@$1 15 ₩ thousand, with a moderate inquiry.

MOLASSES—The market favors holders decidedly. Sales, to-day, 500 hhds., including Porto Rico, at 38c.; Barbadoes at 38c., and Cuba Muscovado at 29c.@32c., ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Holders of Spirits Turpentine are asking $1 67½@$1 70 ₩ gallon, but the market is inactive; 25 bbls. Wilmington Tar were sold at $20 ₩ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request and is advancing; sales 1,200 bbls. at $10 50@$10 75 for Mess, and $8 50@$8 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 4¼c.@5¼c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues quiet at former rates. Lard is active and buoyant; sales 1,850 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Beef is unchanged; sales 140 bbls., at $13 25@$14 50 for Extra Mess, and $11@$12 75 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19@$20 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $15 50@$16 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 9c.@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 10c.@17c. for poor to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in good demand at 5c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

SALT—Has been in fair request at uniform quotations.

SUGARS—The market exhibits less animation, but much firmness. Sales, to-day, 560 hhds., including Cuba at 8c.@8¾c.; Porto Rico at 8¾c.@10c., and New-Orleans at 8¾c.@11c. ₩ lb. The Messrs. STUART quote their best crushed at 11¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 250,000 lbs., at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₩ lb.; also 100,000 lbs. Butchers' Association at 10¼c.

WHISKY—Sales, 850 bbls., in lots, at 31c.@31¼c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in brisk request, at materially advanced prices. Domestic fleece is quite scarce, very little of the new clip having arrived thus far. The rise in gold and exchange enables holders to sell very advantageously at present. The week's sales include 27,000 lbs. medium to fine domestic fleece, at 48c.@50c.; 45,000 lbs. superfine and extra do., pulled, at 48c.@53c.; 10,000 lbs. lambs, at 47c.@51c.; 836 bales California, part at 28c.@30c.; 110 bales Mestizo, part at 25c.@28c.; 150 bales Cape, at 28½c.; 20 bales Cordova, and 100 bales Buenos Ayres, on private terms; and 12,000 lbs. Calmut, at 14c. ₩ lb. In Boston, sales have been made of 125,000 lbs. domestic fleece and pulled, at 50c.@57½c. for the former, and 45c.@55c. for the latter; also 825 bales Cape, Mediterranean and South American, at full prices. Some fine lots of Cape have been sold at a considerable advance on late prices. In the country there is less excitement, but high prices continue to be sustained. In fact, higher prices have been paid in the country than could be realized if forwarded here for sale. The bulk of the clip has been bought up.

FREIGHTS—The market has been less active, today, at our quotations. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 13½d.@14d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. ₩ tc.; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 35s. ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₩ tc.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 35s. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.; Bacon and Lard, 37s. 6d.@40s; Tallow at 35s.@37s. 6d ₩ ton. For Havre, Wheat, 20c. ₩ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A ship, 1,198 tons, now at Boston, from Bangor to Liverpool. Deals at 85s.; one, 1,398 tons, in Boston, from Lepreaux, N. B., to Liverpool, 85s.; three ships 595, 524 and 498 tons, to Bristol, Guano, 32s. 6d.; one, 868 tons, to Liverpool, Guano, 35s.; a bark, 392 tons, to Barcelona, with privilege of one other port and back, $3,600; a brig, 320 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $40; a bark, 428 tons, to Londonderry, 29,090 bushels Wheat 15d., and Flour 4s.; one, 358 tons, to Belfast, 40s. ₩ ton; a British schooner, 110 tons, to Lisbon, thence to Rio Grande, $1,800; a brig, 1,800 bbls., to St. Thomas, 75c. ₩ bbl. and 15c. ₩ foot; a schooner, 123 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,100; one, 100 tons, to the Windward and back, $900, loading out at $1 ₩ bbl.; one, 150 tons, to the Windward, 90c.; a British brig, 130 tons, same voyage, $1 10 ₩ bbl., and back from Turks Islands, Salt, 10c.; a British brig, 121 tons, to Turks Islands and back, Salt, about 16c.; a brig, 2,000 bbls., to south side Cuba and back, $1,800; a ship, 487 tons, to Havana, $6,000; a British brig, 197 tons, to Pernambuco and back, a bark, 314 tons, to Rio Janeiro, and a British brig, 202 tons, to Laguayra and Porto Cabello, on terms we did not learn.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	July 2
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	July 2
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 3
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	July 5
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 9
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	July 9
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New York	July 16
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	July 16
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	July 19
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 23
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	July 26
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	July 26
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 30
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Great Eastern	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at..........5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

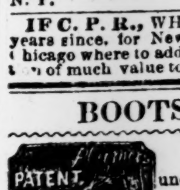
PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED AS TO THE whereabouts of a lawyer who, about nine years ago, was making inquiries in relation to some property which was left to the heirs of William Hitchcock by John Hitchcock, of Nova Scotia; his office was then in Tryon-row, New-York. Address E. F. HITCHCOCK, West Troy, N. Y.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ALL PRODUCTIONS



under this patent have the accompanying PATENT STAMP, four times enlarged, on one of each pair.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE-STORE FOR SALE.—A NEAT hardware-store, with a small well-selected stock, purchased just before the late advance in prices, in a first-rate, thriving locality, near the City, with a moderate rent; stock about $800; sold on account of sickness. For a young man of energy, this is a first-rate chance to get into business that will pay. Apply to THOS. E. GAYNOR, No. 18 Beekman-st

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD SABBATH, at 8 P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Chapel, 50th-st., near 8th-av., in aid of the Board of Publication for army purposes—supplying to our soldiers, in hospital and field, religious reading. The meeting will be addressed by able speakers—and one from all the principal battle-fields of the Southwest. His statements of what he has seen are most thrilling. Come and hear. A collection will be taken. Come early.

THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE South 7th-st. Mission Sunday School will be held in the 1st Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, SUNDAY, July 13, 3 o'clock. The Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE will preside. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of the Howard Mission, and Rev. R. LOWRY, of Brooklyn; singing by the children. The occasion will be one of great interest, and all would do well to be present.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812—YOU are respectfully invited to attend divine worship at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on SUNDAY, July 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ANDERSON. Let every veteran attend.
H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General.
ABM. DALLEY, Colonel.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Communion at 3 P. M. Evening, quarter before 8 o'clock, the Pastor will preach. Subject for morning and evening—*Shall we know our friends in Heaven?* The public invited. Seats free.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, waiting for the return of Christ to set up His Kingdom and reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends interested in poor children are cordially invited. Direct route through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av., Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET, D. D., Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 8 P. M.; the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. JOHN F. MINES, Chaplain of the Second Maine Regiment, will preach in the evening.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—REV. H. MATTISON will preach as usual in the new Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., at 7¾ P. M., (by exchange.) Seats cheerfully provided for strangers.

OUR COUNTRY; ITS DANGERS, AND OUR DUTY.—A sermon to be delivered (D. V.) in the Charles st. United Presbyterian Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, by the Pastor, HUGH H. BLAIR. Services to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.—REV. CHAUNCEY D. MURRAY, Pastor of Market-st. Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning service will commence at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7¾ o'clock.

"THE CRISIS OF OUR NATIONAL CRISIS."—By general request, this sermon by Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, will be repeated at the Brooklyn Tabernacle on SUNDAY EVENING, July 13. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *Midsummer Worship*. This is the last service of the season. The Hall will be closed to be reopened the second Sunday in September.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, will preach morning and evening.

ACTS VIII., 38.—REV. I. S. KALLOCH WILL preach from this subject, and administer the ordinance of baptism, SABBATH MORNING, in the Laight-st. Church, corner Laight and Varick sts. Subject for the evening—*John, the Evangelist.*

THE NEW DISPENSATION.—MOUNT ZION Church of the Second Advent worships in the Hall at No 163 Bowery. Preaching by the Prophet of the Restitution, SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. All who would escape the coming woe are invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, corner Waverley-place. Rev SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minnister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 4 and 8 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, LEXINGTON-av., corner of 30th-st.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.

FIFTIETH-STREET M. E. CHURCH in the Hall, corner of 3rd-av. and 52d-st. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

DRY GOODS.

ATTENTION.

KINZEY'S

CLEARING SALE

CONTINUED THIS WEEK.

The store has been closed to arrange stock and mark down the prices.

$35,000 WORTH OF STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c.

Straw Bonnets closing out at 3c., 6c., 12c.
Closing out Straw Bonnets, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Closing out Straw Bonnets, 38c., 50., 63c.

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

Closing out Bloomers, 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
Closing out Leghorn Bloomers, 25c., 31c.
Closing out trimmed Bloomers, 25c.
Closing out boys' Straw Hats, 6c., 12c.

CLOSING ALL THE RIBBONS.

Bonnet Ribbons, 3c., 4c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
Trimming Ribbons, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 6c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

CLOSING OUT, 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., 5c., 6c.

ALL THE MILLINERY STOCK CLOSING MONDAY, 9 A. M.

EMBROIDERIES AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

5,000 fine Muslin and Lace Collars, 3c., 6c.
2,000 fine Banded Needlework Collars, 9c., 12c.
2,500 fine Swiss and Jaconet, new shapes, 12c., 18c.
3,000 very fine Rich Work, half price, 25c., 31c.
2,000 fine Guipure and Maltyse Lace, do., 15c.

GOODS AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

4,500 Jaconet Bands and Flouncings, 12c.
3,000 French Bands, 1½ yards long, 9c., 12c.
5,000 Ladies' Muslin Breakfast Caps, 6c.
2,000 Lace Veils, closing 12c., 25c.
3,000 yards rich Mantilla Laces, 6c.

ATTENTION TO THE NEW TARIFF. PREMIUM ON GOLD.

The rise in exchange is increasing the price of all imported goods very fast. Fall goods will be nearly double the price that they are now selling for

AT KINZEY'S.

A WORD TO THE LADIES IS SUFFICIENT.

Buy while you can at

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

You can have your choice from a large stock, all purchased at the

AUCTION ROOMS.

VERY LOW.

I prefer to give the ladies the benefit of low prices in preference to keeping my goods over until Fall.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

25,000 HANDKERCHIEFS.

Gents' Handkerchiefs, every kind, 5 cents to 25 cents.
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, every kind, 4 cents to 15 cents.
Worked Handkerchiefs, closing, 8 cents to 20 cents.
Fine Double-row Tucked do., 18 cents.
3,500 Fine Grass Linen, 15 cents.
2,500 Fine Lace Handkerchiefs, 25 cents to 50 cents.

500 LOTS OF NEEDLE-WORK AND LACE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION Clearing Out.

5,000 Splendid New Belt Ribbons, 9 cents.

CLEARING SALE FOR TWENTY DAYS.

Closing lot of Misses' Mitts, 1c., 2c., 3c.
Best Silk Twist Mitts, 18c., 25c., 31c.
Best Silk Twist Mitts, long, 25c., 31c., 38c.
Closing fine lot of 50-cent Gloves, 12c.
Closing fine lot of Ladies' Gloves, 6c., 8c., 10c.
Best Alexandre's Silk Gloves, 35 cents.

CLOSING SUN UMBRELLAS.

Large lot of fancy Fans, 3c.

EVERYTHING IN FANCY AND SMALL WARE. LARGE QUANTITIES OF OTHER GOODS CONTAINED IN THE TWO BUILDINGS, ALL TO BE SOLD IN THE NEXT TWENTY DAYS.

WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av.,
Between 21st and 22d sts.

AGENCY FOR THE

NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS.

MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.

The cheapest, finest, and best fitting shirts to be found in the City.

Gauze undershirts and drawers.
Silk, satin and hair stocks.
Silk, Lisle thread and kid gloves.
Silk and linen handkerchiefs.
Hosiery, Umbrellas, &c.

At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st.,
One door north of Maiden-lane.
THEODORE C. GRANNISS, Agent.

R. H. MACY,

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries. White Goods,
Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods,
Lace Curtains, French Flowers,
Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

MOURNING GOODS.

A full assortment of every description at low prices. Organdie muslins and lawns at a great reduction. Call and examine. W. JACKSON, Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

GLOVES—GLOVES—GLOVES.—200 DOZEN kid-made Silk at 38c.; 500 dozen Ladies' Hose—fine Hose—25c.; Ladies' and Misses' Undergarments; best Paris Kid, 63c. Also, Alexandre's and Courvoisier's Kid and Silk Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $35 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. "FIVE TWENTIES,"
OR
UNITED STATES TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
CALLED "FIVE TWENTIES" BECAUSE PAYABLE AT THE OPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AFTER FIVE YEARS.

We are now prepared to sell these Bonds and deliver them at once at the same rate at which subscriptions are received for them by the Government, viz.:

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

The Principal may be paid in CURRENT BANK NOTES, CHECKS ON CITY BANKS, or U. S. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and the INTEREST IN GOLD, or in CURRENT FUNDS, with the PREMIUM ON GOLD at the MARKET RATE added.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, AND $1,000,** and THE REGISTERED BONDS in denominations of **$50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 AND $10,000.**

They are the most convenient and cheapest Government Security now accessible to the public.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, and the Bonds will be sent to any part of the country, by express, or otherwise, as directed.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-STREET, N. Y.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Will sell THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 14, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:

50 North-West. Ins. Co. $50	50 Long Island Ins. Co. $50
50 Bank of Commerce. 100	20 Irving Bank 50
50 Arctic Insurance Co 50	40 Humboldt Ins. Co.. 100
50 Am. Ex. Bank 100	50 Equitable Ins. Co.. 35
15 Mer. Mutual Ins. Co. 100	10 Col. Marine Ins. Co. 100
50 Peter Cooper In. Co. 20	20 National Ins. Co... 37½

$5,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
$5,000 Missouri State 6 ℘ cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Virginia State 6s.
$5,000 Cincinnati, Peru & Chic. Railroad Bonds.
$5,000 Sacramento City 6 ℘ cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale THURSDAY, July 17.

A. H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Stock Broker.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 28 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

SALE JUNCTION RAILROAD COMPANY'S BONDS.—The Junction Railroad Company invites proposals, in writing, for the purchase of the whole or any part of five hundred thousand dollars First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The mortgage is made to Alexander Henry, Esq., Trustee, and will be due July 1, 1882. It is secured upon the entire railroad and property of the Company lying on the west side of Schuylkill, between Belmont and Gray's Ferry. Its terms provide for a sinking fund of fifteen thousand dollars per year, to be invested in these Bonds, or in the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, in the loans of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania, at the discretion of this Board of Directors.

The Bonds are for one thousand dollars each. Their payment is guaranteed by endorsement of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, on the back of each bond in the following words, viz.:

"Know all men by these presents, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and each of them, for a valuable consideration, to them paid by the Junction Railroad Company, do hereby (in pursuance of the power and authority conferred by two Acts of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved respectively on the twenty-third day of March, A. D., 1861, and the eleventh day of April, A. D., 1862, and of every other lawful power and authority in them vested,) jointly and severally guarantee to the lawful holder of the within Bond the punctual payment of the principal and interest thereof, when and as the same shall become due and payable according to the terms of said Bond or of the terms and covenants of the indenture of mortgage therein mentioned and given to secure the same.

In witness whereof, said Companies have hereunto affixed their common or corporate seals respectively, duly attested, and have caused the signatures of their Presidents respectively to be hereunto written this second day of June, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, (1862.")

Payment for the Bonds will be required as follows:

The first instalment of ten per cent. will be payable on the first day of August, and ten per cent. additional on the first of each succeeding month until the whole amount is paid.

Proposals will be addressed to CHAS. E. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 227 South 4th-st., until Monday, July 21.

Each proposal will state the total number or amount of the bonds wanted, and the price offered per bond of one thousand dollars.

The Company reserves to itself the right to accept or reject the whole or any part of any proposition received.

Successful bidders will be notified of the acceptance of their proposals within one week from the opening of the bids.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary, Junction Railroad Company.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 48 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 19, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF FARM MORTGAGES issued in favor of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, are hereby notified that a committee of Farm Mortgagers will be in New-York on the 22d July, at noon, at the office of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, No. 25 William-st., for the purpose of conferring with said holders.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman Trustees M. and M. R. R., Creditors.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS.—The advertiser, representing the American Hardware Manufacturing Company, is about to visit the Eastern States, and would like one or two more commissions, or would buy out for cash from $100 to $10,000 worth of any kind of goods which would sell. Address W. S. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

NEW-YORK, July, 8, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "The Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement, of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

AMERICAN GOLD
WANTED, AT A HIGH PREMIUM, BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. **247** BROADWAY, cor. Murray-st.
No. **76** WALL, cor. Pearl-st.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER AND CANADA MONEY,—The highest premium paid for the same by CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO. expires this day, by its own limitation.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
JAS. C. ATWATER,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
T. M. PRENTISS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
JAS. C. ATWATER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
REMOVED FROM NO. **29** SPRUCE-ST., TO NO. **22** BEEKMAN-ST., NEAR NASSAU.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

DEAFNESS, DISCHARGES FROM THE ears, blindness, chronic inflammation, weakness of sight, also nervous affections and catarrh, the frequent cause of blindness and deafness, cured by Dr. GRAVES, No. 609 Broadway, New-York. Consultation free.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES OF deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for the arrears of pay and the $100 bounty through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.

DEVOORE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 9, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a dividend or interest, under the provision of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows: at the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and at the rate of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday of this month.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH AVENUE AND 27TH-STREET, TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 2, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after Monday, the 7th inst. The transfer books will be closed from this P. M., to that date. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared the usual Dividend of Five per cent. from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 58 Wall st., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 11th inst. The transfer book is closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until July 5.

M. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, (Pacific Building,) Branch Office, No. 72 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on the 30th day of June.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1862.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE DIrectors of this Company have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of seven per cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 170 Broadway, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

JOSEPH JAMISON, Secretary *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 92 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE TRINITY CHURCH,) NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK—DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have declared a Dividend from the profits of the last six months, of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 21, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 11th to the 21st, inclusive.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of Three per cent., payable to the stockholders on the 3d of July.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

BROOKLYN, June 26, 1862.

CITIZENS' GAS-LIGHT COMPANY—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after the 15th of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th of July. By order H. WARREN, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 110 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., payable on demand.

HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 172 Broadway, New-York, July 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on the 14th inst.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED—AT A desirable and healthy location, situated on an eminence in Greenwich, Conn., and commanding a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country for many miles. Persons seeking the pleasure of retirement and the benefits of country life, will find this a place where they can enjoy the luxury of fresh milk, butter, vegetables, fruit, &c., and everything connected with a large farm. No musquitoes or chill and fever. Horses and carriages kept or let. Best City reference given and required. A prompt answer will be returned. Address S. S. MEAD, Port Chester, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON.—The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees, and commands a fine view of the Hudson, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to Mrs. I. L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y., or to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO FAMILIES, DESIRous of going into the country during the Summer months, can obtain board in a small private family, occupying a new house with all the modern improvements, situated in the suburbs of Hartford, Conn. For references, inquire of Wm. P. Earle, Esq., Earle's Hotel, Canal-st., New-York, or of J. H. S. Quick, No. 15 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOUR LARGE ROOMS AND board, two minutes from Brick Church Station, Morris and Essex Railroad. Location pleasant, and good table. Inquire of SILAS C. HAY, Esq., No. 82 Broadway, or address Box No 223, Orange, N. J. Orange and Newark horse-cars pass the door.

BOARD WANTED, IN THE COUNTRY, on the Hudson River, within one hour's ride, by railroad, of the City, for a lady, four children and two nurses. Rooms must be pleasant, and table first-class. Address, stating full particulars, B. HAXTUN, No. 41 South William-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—WITHIN ONE hour's ride inland, by boats or cars, for two ladies, child under 3 years, infant and nurse, for the season. Address, stating location and lowest terms, without which no notice will be taken, FREDERICK, Box No. 150 *Times* Office, for 3 days.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a commodious farm-house in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; the location is very healthy and pleasing, two miles from the river; pure mountain air and medicinal Springs. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,

Messrs. KERNER & BIRCH beg to inform their friends and the public that the OCEAN HOUSE will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st of July.

Also, that they intend to keep it in every respect FIRST-CLASS, and worthy of a continuance of the extensive and highly appreciated patronage it has hitherto enjoyed. The music will be furnished by Mr. Wm. G. Dietrich's favorite Harmonic Orchestra, which has been engaged for the season.

Rooms can be engaged at the Ocean House, or at the Clarendon Hotel, New-York, where a diagram of the house can be seen. KERNER & BIRCH.

CLARENDON HOTEL, New-York, June 13, 1862.

THOMPSON'S ATLANTIC PAVILION—SURF AND RIVER BATHING.—Those wishing to patronize this favorite and healthy resort will take the steamboat at the foot of Murray-st., New-York, three times daily; take tickets for Highland or Middletown stations, where stages will convey them to the Pavilion.

JOSEPH I. THOMPSON.

ROCKAWAY, L. I.—SEA BATHING.—THE PAVILION HOTEL, with the best accommodations for 500 guests, is now open. Also four fully furnished cottages, with or without board, to let. By railway from James-slip or Atlantic ferry at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4½ P. M., to Jamaica, thence per stage.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT APARTMENTS CAN be had by a lady expecting to require medical attention; home comforts can be fully realized; skillful medical care always at hand; family small and unobtrusive. Address Dr. EDWARD BURTON, Station D, New-York City.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

COAL, &C.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

CARGOES AFLOAT.

Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO., No. 45 South-st.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S BUCK-I GOODS, will appear in the *Times* Saturday, July 19. Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1862.

INTEREST NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. over $500, will be paid on and after Monday, 21st inst.

Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn, will draw interest the same as a deposit from July 1. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 427 AND 429 CANAL, CORNER VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
6 per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before the 19th will draw interest from July 1.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day, from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 5 to 7.

Interest commences July 1, 1862.

All money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. GEORGE FOLSOM, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
No. 177 Chatham-square, (open daily.)
DEPOSITS from 25 cents to $5,000 received.
Six per cent. interest paid.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS FROM JULY 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1862.—The Depositors are hereby notified that interest, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, and Four per Cent. per Annum on all sums over Five Hundred Dollars, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the 1st inst., will be allowed to the Depositors, payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st inst., in accordance with the provisions of the By-Laws. All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

This Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery. By order of the Trustees. THOMAS JEREMIAH, Pres't.

G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1862.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1862.—THE BOARD of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto, and Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto, payable at the Bank on and after Monday, July 21. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.

WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th June, as follows:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under, at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and

On sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st inst.

The interest will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal. New-York, July 9, 1862.

P. PERIT, President.

WILLIAM NELSON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) Per Cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) Per Cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 21st of July inst. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will receive interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTE—NO. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Money deposited on or befor July 10 will receive interest from the 1st. Bank open from 9 to 2 daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK. (FORMERLY ROSE HILL) Savings Bank, corner of 14th-st., and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President

RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles; is a good baker, and would assist with the washing, if required. Address M., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE AND OBLIGing young woman desires a situation; she is a good cook and baker of bread, pies, &c., and an excellent washer and ironer; willing to work; no objection to the country; has good reference. Call at No. 321 Bowery.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing, in which capacity she is fully competent; has no objection to the country; wages $6, in a permanent situation. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A COACHMAN; A single man; one who understands the care of horses and willing to make himself generally useful, and must come well recommended. Apply to No. 261 Front-st.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A BOOT AND shoe store, a good salesman; one who understands the trade and can make himself generally useful, especially in the men's department. German preferred. Reference required. TASKER & SUTTON, No. 52 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containg twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Dépôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A SMALL COUNtry place pleasantly situated on the east side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I. Inquire of JAMES GARDNER, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., or TITUS, FRAZEE & TITUS, No. 86 Market-slip, New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THAT ELEGANT brown-stone front house No. 817 2d-av., southwest corner of 51st-st.; size 21x60; handsomely-finished and complete with all improvements, and in perfect order, built expressly by the owner for his own use; will be sold at a low figure on easy terms. May be seen during the day. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, Gold Pen Manufacturer, No. 169 Broadway.

$1,800.—FOR SALE—A SMALL, THREE-story brick house, on Van Brunt-st., between Ewen and William sts., Brooklyn. Is within five minutes' walk of the Hamilton Ferry; has a store on first floor; water and gas; rents for 12 per cent. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

$3,200.—FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY brick house on south-side corner of Van Brunt and Tremont sts., Brooklyn. Has a store on first floor, occupied as a bakery; water and gas; rents for over 10 per cent; would be a good stand for a grocery. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

ROOMS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse-power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A COUNTRY residence, with a few acres of land, fruit, &c., convenient to schools and churches, and within three hours of New-York. Possession in the Fall. Address, giving full particulars, price, &c., APPLICANT, Branford, Ct.

WANTED—A SMALL AND NEATLY-FURNISHed house, in Brooklyn, near one of the ferries; must be in a first-class neighborhood. Address, stating terms, which must be low, HAVEN, Box No. 2,307 New-York Post-office.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

The rates of passage by the steamships of this Company after August 1, will be:

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
To London	90	To London	38
To Paris	95	To Paris	43
To Hamburg	95	To Hamburg	40

LONDON EXHIBITION.
Return tickets to London and back:

First-class	$160
Third-class	66

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, July 19.
CITY OF NEW-YORK ...... SATURDAY, July 26.
CITY OF WASHINGTON ...... SATURDAY, Aug. 2.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	$35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—The steamship GLASGOW will sail from Pier No. 44 North River at 3 P. M. SATURDAY, July 5, 1862.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60

The passage money by the steamships sailing after the 1st AUGUST will be:

FROM NEW-YORK,
Chief Cabin $150
Second Cabin 85

FROM BOSTON,
Chief Cabin $125
Second Cabin 70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 16.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 23.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 30.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 6.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
Will be dispatched

FROM LIVERPOOL.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calling at Queenstown.	SATURDAY, July 26.
TUESDAY, July 1.	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	

This magnificent ship having proved herself unequaled for speed, safety and comfort, (sea-sickness being unknown on board,) is strongly recommended as the most eligible conveyance for passengers.

FIRST CABIN.

From $95 to $135 each berth, according to the size, situation and accommodation of the State-rooms, all having the same privileges in the Saloons and in regard to meals and attendance. Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool at a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare; infants free.

SECOND CABIN.

State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $70.

THIRD CABIN.

Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, at $50.

STEERAGE.

With superior accommodations, $30.

Fares by the GREAT EASTERN on and after the trip of the 9th of September will be advanced 15 per cent.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana, on WEDNESDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

CONSIGNEES.

F Steamship GREAT EASTERN will commence discharging on MONDAY, 14th inst. Her cargo will be delivered from lighters at Pier No. 37, North River.

Consignees will please present their permits without delay. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, No. 54 South-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *New-York*, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For Freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, Capt. E. JUDKINS Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 16th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf at Jersey City and the SCOTIA, from 8 to 10 A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The PERSIA will sail 30th instant.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"

Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M, 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., via: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD,—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. The new steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for all stations. Returning, leaves Manchester at 6:30 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leaves Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

NO CURE NO PAY.—S. R. KING, M. D., CURES rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, dropsy, and all chronic diseases, with new chemical and electrical application, and mercury removed from the system, &c. Office, No. 367 Broome-st., New-York.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Duane-st. between City Hall-place and Centre-st., (with trap block;) paving Pearl-st. from Fulton-st. to Peck-slip, (with trap block.) The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Duane-st. from City Hall-place to Centre-st., and both sides of Pearl-st. from Fulton to points half way distant between Ferry-st., Frankfort-st., Peck-slip and Dover-st.; north side of Fulton-st., both sides of Beekman-st., Ferry-st. and Peck-slip, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side of and immediately contiguous to the said Pearl-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M, in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.

W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK LEVICK and ROBERT SIMPSON against THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT and BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the 7th day of July, 1862, I will sell at public auction, on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by NEILSON & NICHOLS, auctioneers: Four hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred dollars ($439,500) of the seven per cent. sinking fund bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, being three hundred and forty-two (342) bonds, Nos. 301 to 405, 417 to 422, 423 to 439, 441 to 485, 487 to 500, 501 to 552, all inclusive, 554, 556 to 640, 641 to 647, inclusive, for $1,000 each; and one hundred and ninety-five (195) bonds, Nos. 851 to 950, 751 to 759, 761 to 787, all inclusive, 790, 792 to 828, 830 to 850, inclusive, for $500 each.—Dated NEW-YORK, July 8, 1862. JAMES H. WOODS, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—MORRIS K. JESUP, JOHN KENNEDY and GILEAD A. SMITH against THE TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—In pursuance of a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made in this action on the 7th day of July, 1862, I will sell at public auction on MONDAY, the 14th day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Neilson & Nichols, Auctioneers—twenty thousand dollars ($20,000) of the seven per cent Sinking Fund Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad Company, being forty (40) bonds of five hundred dollars each, Nos. 202 to 241 inclusive.—Dated, New-York, July 8, 1862. JAMES H. WOODS, Referee.

FOSTER & THOMPSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK of the celebrated
COM. NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT!
Previous to a visit to his home in New-Hampshire, and a tour of exhibition through the country.
The brilliant success of the celebrated
HOLMAN NATIONAL OPERA TROUPE
Induces the manager to engage them one week longer. They give an entire new entertainment every day at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. To be seen at all hours, day and evening.
THE AMERICAN LAMBERT,
9 feet 3 inches round the body; weighs 605 lbs.
THE CONNECTICUT GIANT GIRL,
9 feet 1½ inches round the body, and weighs 612 lbs.
COMMODORE NUTT'S BEAUTIFUL CARRIAGE,
Manufactured by Wood Brothers, of New-York.
NED, THE LEARNED SEAL,
From the Boston Aquarial Gardens.
DEN OF LIVING MONSTER SERPENTS,
FED EVERY DAY, at 2 o'clock.
THE AQUARIAL GARDEN, &c., &c.
Admission to all, only 25 cts.; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Lessee .... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Stage Manager .... Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT.
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
On MONDAY, July 14, will be presented the petite Comedy, in two acts, entitled
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
GERTRUDE .... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Walter Maidenblush .... Mr. J. W. Collier.
To conclude with the Comic Operetta,
THE PET OF THE PETTICOATS.
Paul, the Pet .... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL.
Mons. de Zephyr, (a dancing master) Mr. A. H. Davenport.

WINTER GARDEN THEATRE.

BRILLIANT ATTRACTION!
Opening Night of the Regular Summer Season.
Engagement of the great American Comic Actress,
MISS JULIA DALY,
And a Star Company of Dramatic Artists.
MONDAY EVENING, July 14, 1862, will be performed
OUR FEMALE AMERICAN COUSIN,
With Miss Daly in her original character of Pamelia Applepy, with the songs "Riddle-Cum-Dinkee-Doo," and "On the Mountain High," and a
CHARACTERISTIC DANCE.
Also, the very amusing Comedy of
THE HEAD OF THE FAMILY.
Director .... Mr. FLEMING.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL,
514 BROADWAY, 514
Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.
HENRY WOOD, Sole Proprietor and Manager.
CROWDED HOUSES. DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
OF
WOOD'S MINSTRELS,
Who will appear
MONDAY, July 14,
And every evening during the week.
New acts by the Comic Quartette, EPH HORN, CHARLEY FOX, FRANK BROWER and COOL WHITE.
New Songs, Duets and Choruses by the Quintette, ABECCO, PERCY, SCHWICARDI, HARTLEY and HARCOURT.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Admission, 25 cents.

"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS,"
And many other choice pictures, on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, NO. 749 BROADWAY.
Season tickets, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.

GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAMBURGH AND MARLBOROUGH—Landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, Cornwall and Newburgh. Fare 50 cents. The steamer HENRY BURDEN will leave the pier foot of Robinson-st., TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3½ o'clock A. M., and SATURDAYS at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat RIP VAN WINKLE, leaves every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the foot of Robinson-st., landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Low Point, Marlborough, and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie the same evening at 7 o'clock, landing at Low Point and Fishkill. Fare 50c.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREAT NECK, SANDS' POINT, GLEN COVE, MOTT'S DOCK, GLENWOOD and ROSLYN.—The elegant new steamer, JESSE HOYT, Capt. CHAS. POST, will leave New-York for the above named places, from Pier No. 24, East River, west side of Peck-slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:45 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted.) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.

The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Spring-st. ...... at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st. .... at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier daily (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw and Grassy Point. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at Christopher and 30th sts.

D. D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT LINE—For Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and intermediate landings, leaving DAILY from foot of Harrison-st. at 9½ A. M., 3½ and 4½ P. M., for freight and passengers. For further particulars inquire at the office, on Harrison-st. Pier.—June, 1862.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer NIAGARA, Capt. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32, East River, (James-slip,) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, at 5 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets (and nowhere else,) until WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of July instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, for supplying the Coal required for the Public Schools of this City for the ensuing year—about two thousand (2,000) tons, more or less.

The Coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace and stove sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins at the several school buildings. The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the Coal, and the Coal to be furnished from the mines so named, if accepted, and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty pounds, (2,240 pounds.)

The Coal will be inspected and weighed by and delivered under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education. Said Coal to be delivered at the schools, when ordered, as follows; two-thirds of the quantity from the 25th day of July to the 1st day of October next, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies. The contract for supplying said Coal to be binding until the 25th day of May, 1863. Sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied with the signatures of the proposed sureties.

No compensation will be allowed for delivering said Coal at any of the Schools, nor for putting the same in the yards, cellars, vaults or bins of said Schools.

Proposals must be directed to the "Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education," and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered; and the contracts to be entered into are to be subject to the approval of the Board of Education.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
} Committee on Supplies.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 3, 1862.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, 12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., to furnish at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

20,000 unlined dark blue indigo wool dyed flannel sacks or blouses, army standard; and,

20,000 canteens, (tin,) army standard, as per sample in this office.

Bidders can bid for any number or the whole, and must state the time of delivery.

Proposals to be marked, "Proposals for Flannel Sacks," "Proposals for Canteens," and addressed to

G. H. CROSMAN, Deputy Q. M. General.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY next, 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for two hundred (200) four-wheeled ambulances, specifications of which can be obtained on application at this office. The whole to be completed and delivered in Philadelphia on or before the 15th day of August next. Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Ambulances," and addressed to

A. BOYD,
(Signed,) Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until TUESDAY, July 15, next, 12 o'clock M., for the delivery of One Thousand sets of six-mule harness, complete, to be made according to a sample now in this Office, of the best oak-tanned leather, and subject to inspection, the whole to be completed and ready for delivery in this city on or before the 15th day of August, 1862.

A. BOYD, Captain and A. Q. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAMES A. DUMONT, will leave daily, as follows (Saturdays excepted): N. R.—30th-st. at 7 A. M.; Christopher-st., 7¼ A. M.; Spring-st., 7½ A. M.; E. R.—10th-st., 7:30 A. M.; Broome-st., 8 A. M.; Peck-slip, 8¼ A. M.; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Refreshments of all kinds, fishing tackle, bait, &c., on board. FARE FOR THE EXCURSION, FIFTY CENTS.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

to appropriate any portion of the provisions to other uses than supplying the wants of our own people. I was not unaware of the danger that attended such a policy in affording advantages for the establishment of an intercourse which the previous part of this address will show I could not approve. But I did not expect that such a concession, made in tender consideration of the pressing wants of the city, would be abused by any of its own citizens to the extent of committing an act little short of affording direct aid to the enemy. The recent act of the Cashier of the Bank of America and his accomplices has convinced me that any departure from this rule, that the necessities of the population of any locality must be held subservient to the paramount consideration of the public safety, is attended with peril, and that in my desire to relieve the people of New-Orleans, I was subjecting the public interests to danger of injury. No boats will hereafter be permitted to go to New-Orleans or Baton Rouge, while those places are occupied by the enemy, unless, after the arrival of the Commanding General, Confederate officers should be detailed for the purpose of going in charge of them, in the manner usually practiced by belligerents.

CONTINUED RESISTANCE A PARAMOUNT DUTY.

It is not proper for obvious reasons to state here in detail the measures I have taken and the plans devised for the defence of our homes. The loss of New-Orleans, and the opening of the Mississippi, which will soon follow, have greatly increased our danger and deprived us of many resources for defence. With less means we have more to do than before. Every weapon we have, and all that our skillful mechanics can make will be needed. Every able-bodied citizen must hold himself in readiness for immediate active service. Brave, vigilant energetic officers are authorized to raise bands of partisan rangers. Let every possible assistance be rendered them in forming, arming, equipping and mounting their companies, and in giving them support and information when in service. Let every citizen be an armed sentinel to give warning of any approach of the insolent foe. Let all our river banks swarm with armed patriots to teach the hated invader that the rifle will be his only welcome on his errands of plunder and destruction. Wherever he dares to raise the hated emblem of tyranny, tear it down and rend it in tatters.

MUMFORD THE MARTYR.

The noble heroism of the patriot MUMFORD has placed his name high on the list of our martyred sons. When the Federal navy reached New-Orleans, a squad of marines was sent on shore, who hoisted their flag on the Mint. The city was not occupied by the United States troops, nor had they reached there. The place was not in their possession. WILLIAM MUMFORD pulled down the detested symbol with his own hands, and for that was condemned to be hung by Gen. BUTLER after his arrival. Brought in full view of the scaffold, his murderers hoped to appal his heroic soul by the exhibition of the implements of ignominious death. With the evidence of their determination to consummate their brutal purpose before his eyes, they offered him life on the condition that he would abjure his country and swear allegiance to her foe. He spurned the offer. Scorning to stain his soul with such dishonor, he met his fate courageously, and has transmitted to his countrymen a fresh example of what men will do and dare when under the inspiration of fervid patriotism. I shall not forget the outrage of his murder, nor shall it pass unatoned.

RULES THAT WILL NOT BE RELAXED.

I am not introducing any new regulations for the conduct of our citizens, but am only placing before them those that every nation at war recognizes as necessary and proper to be enforced. It is needless, therefore, to say that they will not be relaxed. On the contrary, I am but awaiting the assistance and presence of the General appointed to the Department to inaugurate the most effectual method for their enforcement. It is well to repeat them:

Trading with the enemy is prohibited under all circumstances.

Traveling to and from New-Orleans and other places occupied by the enemy is forbidden. All passengers will be arrested.

Citizens going to those places, and returning with the enemy's usual passport, will be arrested.

Conscripts or militiamen having in possession such passports, and seeking to shun duty under the pretext of a parole, shall be treated as public enemies. No such papers will be held sufficient excuse for inaction by any citizen.

The utmost vigilance must be used by officers and citizens in the detection of spies and salaried informers, and their apprehension promptly effected.

Tories must suffer the fate that every betrayer of his country deserves.

Confederate notes shall be received and used as the currency of the country.

River steamboats must, in no case, be permitted to be captured. Burn them when they cannot be saved.

Provisions may be conveyed to New-Orleans only in charge of (Confederate) officers, and under the precautionary regulations governing communication between belligerents.

THE STRUGGLE AND ITS SURE RESULT.

The loss of New-Orleans, bitter humiliation as it was to Louisiana, has not created despondency, nor shaken our abiding faith in our success. Not to the eye of the enthusiastic patriot alone, who might be expected to color events with his hopes, but to the more impassioned gaze of the statesman, that success was certain from the beginning. It is only the timid, the unreflecting and the property owner who thinks more of his possession than his country, that will succumb to the depressing influence of disaster. The great heart of the people has swelled with more intense aspirations for the cause the more it seemed to totter. Their confidence is well founded. The possession by the enemy of our seaboard and main water courses ought to have been foreseen by us. His overwhelming naval force necessarily accomplished the same results attained by the British with the same force in their war of subjugation. The final result will be the same. Let us turn unheeding ears to the rumors of foreign intervention. To believe is to rely on them. We must rely on ourselves. Our recognition as a nation is one of those certainties of the future which nothing but our own unfaithfulness can prevent. We must not look around for friends for help when the enemy is straight before us. Help yourselves. It is the great instrument of national, as of individual success.

THOS. O. MOORE, Gov. of Louisiana.

OPELOUSAS, June 18, 1862.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

REORGANIZING THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, June 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 17.—The legislative power of the City of New-Orleans has heretofore been vested, by law, in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who together formed the Common Council of the city. This power is now suspended. The seats of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen have all been vacated; one class of them by the expiration of their term of office, and the remainder by their neglect to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, as required by General Order No. 41 of the Commanding-General of this Department.

Believing that the inconvenience incident to a temporary suspension of legislative power will be slight compared with the evils which have heretofore been consequent on excessive and frequently corrupt legislation, these vacancies will not be filled until such time as there shall be a sufficient number of the citizens of New-Orleans loyal to their country and their Constitution to entitle them to resume the rights of self-government.

So much of the executive power of the city as has heretofore been vested in the Mayor will, for the present, be exercised by the Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

A "Bureau of Finance" is hereby constituted, composed of a Board of three persons, one of whom shall be the Chairman of the Board, to be appointed by the Military Commandant, with such clerks as may from time to time be found necessary, and may be appointed by the Chairman of the Board, subject to the approval of the Military Commandant. The duties of said Bureau shall be the same as those which—under the act approved March 20, 1856, and under other laws constituting the charter of the City of New-Orleans, and under the ordinances of said city now in force—have been attributed to the several Committees on Finance, Police, Fire, Judiciary, Claims, Education and Health, in the Board of Aldermen and in the Board of Assistant Aldermen of the Common Council of New-Orleans. The office of said Bureau shall be in the City Hall.

A "Bureau of Streets and Landings," consisting of three persons, one of whom shall be Chairman, is hereby constituted. The duties of said Bureau shall be the same which, under the charter, laws and ordinances of the City of New-Orleans, have appertained to the several Committees on Streets and Landings, Workhouse and Prisons, and House of Refuge, in the Board of Aldermen and Board of Assistant Aldermen. The office of said Bureau shall be in the City Hall, and the Chairman shall appoint, subject to the approval of the Military Commandant, the necessary clerks, whose compensation will be fixed by the Bureau, subject to the same approval.

The following named persons will constitute the Bureau of Finance:

E. H. DURELL, Chairman,
D. S. DEWEES,
STODDART HOWELL.

The following named persons will constitute the Bureau of Streets and Landings:

JULIEN NEVILLE, Chairman,
EDWARD AMES,
BENJAMIN CAMPBELL.

By order of G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant of New-Orleans.

Approved and ordered.

B. F. BUTLER, Major-Gen. Commanding Department of the Gulf.

PUNISHING AN INSULT TO THE MEMORY OF A DEAD SOLDIER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 30, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 150.—Mrs. PHILLIPS, wife of PHILIP PHILLIPS, having been once imprisoned for her traitorous proclivities and acts at Washington, and released by the clemency of the Government, and having been found training her children to spit upon officers of the United States, for which act of one of those children both her husband and herself apologized and were again forgiven, is now found on the balcony of her house during the passage of the funeral procession of Lieut. DE KAY, laughing and mocking at his remains, and upon being inquired of by the Commanding-General if this fact were so, contemptuously replies, "I was in good spirits that day."

It is therefore ordered that she be not "regarded and treated as a common woman," of whom no officer or soldier is bound to take notice, but as an uncommon, bad and dangerous woman, stirring up strife and inciting to riot.

And that therefore she be confined to Ship Island, in the State of Mississippi, within proper limits there, till further orders, and that she be allowed one female servant and no more, if she so choose. That one of the houses for hospital purposes be assigned her as quarters, and a soldier's ration each day be served out to her with the means of cooking the same, and that no verbal or written communication be allowed with her, except through this office, and that she be kept in close confinement until removed to Ship Island. By order of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

The *Delta* says of this woman:

"Mrs. PHILIP PHILLIPS, the lady who is about to spend the hot season at Ship Island, is a Jewess. She is a vain woman, with a large hankering for notoriety. She used to be a leader in flash society in Washington, and on the occasion of the battle of Bull Run illuminated her house in honor of that Southern victory. She was finally driven out of Washington, and came to this city about a year ago. She has repeatedly offered insult to the Union troops here; but it was not until Monday morning that Gen. BUTLER condescended to take notice of her conduct."

MORE INSULTS PUNISHED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 152.—JOHN W. ANDREWS exhibited a cross, the emblem of the suffering of our blessed Saviour, fashioned for a personal ornament, which he said was made from the bones of a Yankee soldier, and having shown this, too, without rebuke, in the Louisiana Club, which claims to be composed of chivalric gentlemen,

It is, therefore, ordered that, for this desecration of the dead, he be confined at hard labor for two years on the fortifications at Ship Island, and that he be allowed no verbal or written communication to or with any one except through these Headquarters. By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Capt. and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, June 30, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER No. 151.—FIDEL KELLER has been found exhibiting a human skeleton in his bookstore window, in a public place, in this city, labeled "Chickahominy," in large letters, meaning and intending that the bones should be taken by the populace to be the bones of a United States soldier slain in that battle, in order to bring the authority of the United States and our armies into contempt, and for that purpose had stated to the passers-by that the bones were those of a Yankee soldier, whereas, in truth and fact, they were the bones purchased some weeks before of a Mexican Consul, to whom they were pledged by a medical student:

It is therefore ordered that for this desecration of the dead, he be confined at Ship Island for two years at hard labor, and that he be allowed to communicate with no person on the island except Mrs. PHILLIPS, who has been sent there for a like offence.

Any written messages may be sent to him through these headquarters.

Upon this order being read to him, the said KELLER requested that so much of it as associated him with "that woman" might be recalled, which request was therefore reduced to writing by him, as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, June 30, 1862.

Mr. KELLER desires that that part of the sentence which refers to the communication with Mrs. PHILLIPS be stricken out, as he does not wish to have communication with the said Mrs. PHILLIPS.

(Signed.) F. KELLER.

Witness: D. WATERS.

Said request seeming to the Commanding General to be reasonable, so much of said order is revoked, and the remainder will be executed.

By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

The *Delta* publishes the following card from the Mexican Consul, in explanation of this last order:

NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, July 2, 1862.

Mr. Editor of Daily Delta:

SIR: I solicit of your goodness the leave of explaining, through your valuable paper, the circumstances under which the human anatomical skeleton got into the possession of F. KELLER, now under sentence of the Order of our Headquarters No. 15th.

Mr. J. O. RICE, Mexican citizen of the State of Chihuahua, and medical student in the University of Louisiana, is well known and respectably connected here. Before he left this city for New-York in the steamship *Mississippi*, on the 18th June, he deposited in the Consulate two boxes, one of which contained several medical apparatuses and books, the other the above skeleton, with the order that all be sold for him. In my reluctance to keep human bones in my office, and anxiety to get rid of it, I hastened to sell on credit this skeleton in the contiguous store of Mr. KELLER for $7, the payment of which is probably endangered. I assure you that these bones were delivered to that store without any inscription or mark whatever. Respectfully yours, F. RUIZ.

TO THE MEMORY OF LIEUT. DEKAY.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW-ORLEANS, June 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—First Lieut. GEORGE C. DE KAY, Aid-de-Camp to Brig.-Gen. T. WILLIAMS, United States Army, died this morning from the effects of wounds received at Grand Gulf, Miss., on the 26th of May, when engaged in the service of his country.

The army of the United States in this Department mourns over the loss of a young and gallant officer, endeared to them by the possession of every attribute of the chivalric soldier and the accomplished gentleman. Let the appropriate funeral honors be paid as a mark of respect to the memory of the gallantry and the virtues of the deceased.

By order of Acting Brig.-Gen. GEO. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant of New Orleans.

G. WEITZEL, Lieutenant United States Engineers, and Assistant Military Commandant.

E. ILSLEY, A. A. A. G.

THE TRAITOR TWIGGS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, June 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 46.—All the property in New-Orleans belonging to Gen. D. E. TWIGGS, and of his minor son, the income of which he has received, and under the charge of his agent, H. W. PALFREY, Esq., consisting of real estate, bonds, notes of hand, treasury notes of the United States, slaves, household furniture, &c., is hereby sequestered, to be held to await the action of the United States Government.

By order of Major-Gen. BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

PROVISION BOATS.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, CITY HALL, 26th day of June, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 16.—Any steamer, vessel or boat is permitted to come to New-Orleans, bringing provisions, vegetables or fruit, and will be allowed to return in safety.

Passengers, other than the crew of such steamer, vessel or boat, must have passports.

By command of G. F. SHEPLEY, Military Commandant at New-Orleans.

EDWIN ILSLEY, A. A. A. G.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL'S COURT.

The case of SAM, a slave claimed by Mr. LANGLES, was set down for hearing on July 1. SAM claimed to have been sold in 1858, on condition that he was to be set free in three years, but as he and his friends totally failed to prove that the terms of sale had been complied with by the man who thus wished to emancipate him, he was remanded to the custody of his master.

A Mr. GOMEZ was accused by a man named KESNER with having taken a United States flag from his window, and with tearing it in pieces. One witness said he saw GOMEZ take the flag from the window, and thought he saw him tearing it; was not sure. A multitude of witnesses were called, by which it was pretty well proved that KESNER had made the charge out of spite; and that Mr. GOMEZ was a very peaceable man, one in fact who lives in the midst of a neighborhood always at war, and still maintains a strict neutrality. Mrs. GOMEZ, however, had prosecuted KESNER for beating one of her children. The Judge dismissed the case.

AGNES ROBINSON, who was charged with having received contraband letters, which she refused to deliver up, was examined by the Court. She alleged that the letter with which she was seen was received some time since, from Georgia. She was dismissed.

An overseer on a plantation down the coast was arraigned on a charge of using threatening language towards a family in his neighborhood, and being instrumental in having one of them—a young man—arrested as a Lincolnite. It being made satisfactorily to appear that malice was at the bottom of this prosecution, it was dismissed.

THORSPECKER & Co. *vs.* G. LEAUMONT, BLACHE & Co. An order of Court had been obtained in this case for the payment of a balance alleged to be due by the defendants to complainants, a New-York firm, amounting to about $3,000. The defendants, by advice of counsel, paid the money under protest, and prayed to have a hearing, on the ground that the judgment was *ex parte*. Through their counsel, the defendants represented that they felt bound to comply with the order of the Court the same as any other military order, and claimed that they should have a hearing on the merits of the case. After some explanation, the Court took the matter under advisement.

A case similar to the above, that of TROWBRIDGE, DWIGHT & Co. *vs.* G. LEAUMONT, BLACHE & Co., was presented to the Court, praying for an order similar to the one issued in the above case. It was alleged that the defendant set up no defence as to the justness of the claim. The Judge decided that he had no authority to act in the matter unless Gen. BUTLER issued an order compelling everybody to pay their debts. The application was then withdrawn.

The Judge refused to grant a warrant applied for against a man who had looked "sarcastic" at a Policeman.

Five slaves, from a plantation near the Red Church, came before the Court to complain of ill-treatment by their owner. The matter was deferred for examination.

Mr. MANNERING, accused of attempting to sell on his own account a lot of iron and other articles of value seized by the United States Government as Confederate property, was called up for trial. The defence set up was that an order permitting him to sell the property had been obtained from a Federal officer. This order proved to be not sufficiently comprehensive to cover the various articles MANNERING had offered for sale, or removed to his own premises, and the accused was sent to the Parish Prison for three months. The order was simply a permission to sell some old iron.

The case of the Union Bank of Louisiana *vs.* The Mechanics' and Traders', was before the Court, JACOB BARKER, Esq., appearing for the plaintiffs, and Col. FIELD for the defendants. Petition of plaintiffs set forth a claim against the defendants for $120,000, which the latter had offered to pay in Confederate States Treasury notes, after they ceased to be current, and that the plaintiffs refused to accept the same. Col. FIELD took exception to the jurisdiction of the Court, on the ground that the case was one of a civil character. Mr. BARKER filed a supplemental petition in reply, contending that the Court had jurisdiction. The Judge decided that the Court had not jurisdiction; although if the payment had been made, in violation of the order of the Commanding General, the Court would have jurisdiction. The case was accordingly dismissed.

In consequence of the very numerous applications made for the release of prisoners, in the Workhouse Parish Prison or Police Prison, Judge BELL has announced that no sentences made by him would be reversed, and that no applications for the discharge of prisoners would hereafter be heard. The proper time, he said, for the defence of prisoners was when they were up for trial.

While attending the Provost Court over which Judge BELL so acceptably presides, says the *Picayune*, we have noticed a number of cases in which the prosecuting witnesses seemed actuated altogether by private malice. They bring grave charges of disloyalty, and think that they can make the Provost Judge the instrument of their individual vengeance. Unfortunately for such parties, the Judge has a severe habit of sifting evidence, and cannot easily be duped, and of this some of the too willing witnesses are already convinced. Perhaps it would be well for them to make no such attempts in future.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

This subject is evidently a perplexing one to all classes. The *Commercial Bulletin*, of July 3, says: "Some of our friends are quite alarmed at the apparent danger of our supplies of food being cut off by Gov. MOORE's embargo preventing receipts from the interior, and the expectation of arrivals from the West preventing shipments to this port by sea. The subject gives us no uneasiness. The scarcity will be temporary. Salt provisions of all kinds are more plentiful than they were a few weeks ago. Mess Pork, which sold at $50 to $60 per barrel, can now be had at $20. Clear Bacon Sides, which readily commanded 30c. per pound, now sells at 16c. Bacon Hams have also greatly declined.

As long as we have a supply of these and the vegetables and fruits of the season, it is absurd to apprehend famine. Corn has been sold at $2 50 or $3 per bushel. It declined to $1 50, but since our supply of wheat flour was exhausted has advanced to $2. Rice is quite abundant, and selling at 8c. per pound. Fresh beef is scarce and high, but flour is the only article of which we are really destitute, and of that we may expect timely supplies, either from the North or from Havana. In the meantime housekeepers should be governed by circumstances, and enjoy those articles of food which are within their reach, without deploring the want of others, which are for the moment unattainable."

In its issue of the second, the same paper says:

"The cry for bread is in every quarter becoming loud and urgent. Yesterday morning thousands of people were wholly unable to procure bread for breakfast. Such a state of affairs is indeed strange, when flour is so plentiful throughout the West and North, and even in Texas."

The *Picayune* of July 1 has this paragraph:

"It is almost literally a fact that we are, at this moment, in our city, destitute of bread, and not only that, but of the materials of which bread is made. In at least one of our largest markets the reply to those in search of that necessary article was 'There is none to be had.' As to flour, as will be seen by Gen. SHEPLEY's order, the nominal price in the market at present is $24 a barrel, and we are informed that it is difficult, if not impossible to obtain it, even at that high figure.

We learn, upon credible information, that on board several vessels now lying in the river there is a large quantity of flour, which only awaits the necessary transportation to the city. Can no means be devised by which those vessels can be brought up? Cannot the military authorities provide some effective plan to this end? It would be a great blessing to our people, who are now literally without 'the staff of life' to lean on."

GEN. BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS.

We understand, says the *Picayune*, that Maj.-Gen. BUTLER is to have his Summer quarters at the late residence of Gen. TWIGGS, on Prytania-street, and that Brig.-Gen. SHEPLEY is to occupy the next house, that of Col. DANIEL ADAMS. The mansion of Capt. GEO. W. RACE, on St. Charles-street, we are informed, is also to be occupied by officers of the army.

A LAWYER TURNED HUCKSTER.

From the Delta.

One of the fraternity of the "Green Bag," having been disgusted with the "quips and quiddities" of the law, and wishing to devote himself to some creditable occupation, addressed the following communication to the authorities. His request was promptly granted, and we notice the fact by way of giving him a lift in his new business:

Desirous of relinquishing a calling I have of late been following, viz.: practicing law—more specially confining my services to cases brought before the Provost Court—for some other occupation more congenial to my wishes, &c., I have thus ventured to lay before you my petition in regard to my future business. Believing a refreshment stand, for the sale of coffee, sandwiches, lemonade and other light articles of food and drink, neatly furnished and properly conducted, would be equally requisite as beneficial on behalf of the many soldiers and citizens who frequent the place, as it would be a source of means and livelihood to myself, I am thus induced to ask the privilege of placing such a dépôt in the Custom-house—place hereafter to be designated as agreed upon by you. My license will be duly paid. Asking your early attention and favorable answer to the above,

I am your obedient servant,
C. C. MORGAN.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 25, 1862.

SENT TO THE FORTS.

From the Picayune, June 30.

Messrs. W. J. DELANO, P. E. WALDEN, —— METCALF, and some others who have been sentenced to confinement in the forts below the city, were sent off on Saturday afternoon. The condition of the first named was such that, in the morning, just before the arrival of the order for removal to the forts, the physician attending the Parish Prison had directed his removal from the cells to the infirmary, and in consideration of this he was sent to Quarantine.

GEN. VAN DORN.

The *Picayune* publishes the following document:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI AND EAST FLORIDA, JACKSON, Miss., June 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 1.—By order of the President, the undersigned assumes command over this Department. It is recommended that all persons living within eight miles of the Mississippi River remove their families and servants to the interior, as it is the intention to defend the Department to the last extremity. EARL VAN DORN, Maj.-Gen. Com'g.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The following advertisement appears:

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.—A public meeting will be held on Friday next, the Fourth of July, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Lyceum Hall.

The Declaration of Independence will be read, and an appropriate oration delivered.

The members of the New-Orleans Union Association and all Union men of this city are earnestly requested to be present.

By order of the Executive Committee.

LOUIS DUFAU, Secretary.

The appended order shows how the day was to have been observed:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT, NEW-ORLEANS, July 3, 1862.

To-morrow being the anniversary of our National Independence, National salutes will be fired by the First Maine Battery at sunrise, noon and sunset.

The Band of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment will perform National airs, at sunrise, at the statue of HENRY CLAY, corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, and at sunset at the statue of ANDREW JACKSON, in Jackson-square.

The regimental commanders will, within their own districts, celebrate the day as they think proper.

By order of GEO. F. SHEPLEY.

G. WEITZEL, Lieutenant United States Engineers and Assistant Military Commandant.

CITY ATTORNEY.

We learn, says the *Delta*, of July 3, that L. MADISON DAY, Esq., has been appointed Attorney for the City of New-Orleans, under the new order of things. Mr. DAY is a lawyer of ability and experience in his profession, and his appointment will be gratifying to his numerous friends.

COTTON.

The *Bulletin* of July 3 says:

COTTON BOLL.—A gentleman residing in the Fourth District has left at our office a fine sample of cotton, grown in his garden this year. The boll is of medium size, very white and of good staple.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Commercial Bulletin* gives this review under date of July 4:

"We noticed further sales of Sugar yesterday to the extent of 1,000 hhds., including 250 in several lots from the Levee, at 4¾c.@4⅞c. for fair, 5c. for fair to fully fair, and 5⅛c.@5¼c. for prime; and 700 hhds. in store, also in several lots, at 5c. for good fair, and 5¼c.@5⅜c. for prime to choice. In Molasses we heard of 100 bbls. reboiled sold from the Levee at 16c.@17c. Refinery reboiled commands 20c. We hear of continued inquiry for Tobacco, but the operations are restricted by the stringent pretensions of factors. Nothing transpired in Flour. There were some small sales of Corn at $2 50 ℔ bushel, but at the close holders were asking $3. The last sales of Oats were at the advanced rate of $1 50 ℔ bushel. Eastern Hay continues to retail from second hands at $70@$80 ℔ ton. Northern Butter commands 20c.@30c. ℔ lb.; Mess Pork, $20 ℔ bbl; Bacon, 16c. for Shoulders, 13c. for Rib Sides, and 23c.@25c. for sugar-cured Hams, and Keg Lard, 16c. Salt is retailing to a limited extent at the reduced rates of $3 for Liverpool coarse, $6 for fine, and $2, ℔ sack of two bushels, for Turks Island.

EXTRAORDINARY OPERATIONS AT MOBILE.

THE HARBOR OBSTRUCTED—A DITCH AROUND THE CITY COMPLETED.

We learn from Capt. POWELL, late of the frigate *Potomac*, which is now to be converted into a store and hospital ship, and who arrived in this city by the *McClellan*, that a rebel schooner from Mobile was captured by the boats of the United States war vessel *Morning Light*, a few days before he sailed, and that from those on board, and from other sources, it was ascertained that the harbor of Mobile had been completely obstructed, and that Fort Gaines, which not long ago was nearly or quite evacuated, has been reoccupied and again prepared for defence.

Spiles have been driven from Fort Gaines to a point directly under the guns of Fort Morgan, and other obstructions have been completed from Hog Island on one side of the channel and below the forts to the other side. There is an entrance for their own vessels through the obstructions, which they have the means of filling up at any moment.

The great ditch they have been for months in digging, is now completed, and extends from the water's edge entirely around the city. Its inner bank is defended by breastworks and batteries, and the position is considered by the rebels unassailable. If the Federal gunboats succeed, however, in passing the harbor batteries and forts, the rebel army may either be compelled to surrender, or driven in a body into the ditch they have dug, and from which they will find it difficult to escape. It would contain a very large army.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

Old Massachusetts Wide Awake.

Great Meeting in Faneuil Hall to Promote Volunteering.

Speeches of Hon. Chas. G. Loring, Hon. Edward Everett, Gen. Devens, Col. Maggie, and Others.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 12.

Faneuil Hall was crowded at short notice to-day to take measures to facilitate volunteering under the call for more troops.

Major WIGHTMAN presided, and made a brief statement of the objects of the meeting. He said that reliance was solely to be placed on the military arm to put down the rebellion, and that a call having been made for more military force, the call would not be made in vain upon this city.

Hon. CHARLES G. LORING declared the contest to be a struggle for National life, and that no separation of this country, either forcibly or peaceably, could ever be submitted to. Continued irritation and hostility would be the result of such separation, ending on the part of the South in a military despotism. There was no escape from the duty imposed on the people, of sacrificing their lives and all their property, if need be, to put down the rebellion, and that promptly. He hoped, for the cause of liberty hereafter, and for the prevention of servile insurrections, that the Union would be restored by the policy which had been pursued. But if, through intervention or other cause the Union and Constitution must perish or Slavery be abolished, then let Slavery be exterminated. We would that five hundred thousand men had been called for, and those who could not enlist should give *freely*, FREELY, FREELY.

EDWARD EVERETT urged the duty and importance of sending immediate reinforcements to the army of the Potomac. He cited the testimony of the French Princes as being filled with admiration at the courage and bearing of that army, and the skill of its young chief, and that of the representative of one of the most potent sovereigns of Europe, that no nation in the world could have done so much in twelve months as had the United States. Reverses had been common to the bravest armies in the history of the world, and great consternation had often been caused by small bands or mobs. A great portion of the people of the South had been kept in terror by their leaders, and for their sakes as well as our own, despite the threats of intervention, and relying upon our own right hand, the army of the Potomac must be reinforced. Mr. EVERETT was warmly applauded.

Gen. DEVENS, of the army, was called for, and enthusiastically received. He testified to his own knowledge of the bravery of the troops of Massachusetts, and he felt assured that the State would not falter, whatever others might do.

An effective speech was made by Col. MAGGI, who said he was no orator, but a tolerable soldier. He urged especially adopted citizens to take a gun and fight, to show their gratitude to the country, and concluded with the exhortation that, as Massachusetts was the flambeau in the war of 1776, she should be the flambeau in the present war.

Speeches were also made by Judge RUSSELL and Col. A. O. BREWSTER.

Resolutions were adopted for a Committee of one hundred and fifty, to receive and appropriate contributions in aid of enlistments.

Allusions were made by several of the speakers to the death of Col. CASS, of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment.

The meeting was very enthusiastic.

MEETINGS TO AID ENLISTMENTS.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 12.

Large public meetings were held to-night to aid enlistments in Cambridge, Roxbury, Brookline, Somerville, Malden and West Cambridge. In several of these and other places, $75 are to be paid to each volunteer, and in West Cambridge $125. At Cambridge, Professors WASHBURN and PIERCE, R. H. DANA, Jr., Dr. PALFREY and others, made speeches. In Roxbury, Lieut.-Col. GINNEY, of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment and Rev. Dr. PUTNAM, were the orators on the occasion. With such an impulse, enlistments will be brisk.

A CALL TO CONNECTICUT.

GOV. BUCKINGHAM'S PROCLAMATION.

CITIZENS OF CONNECTICUT: You are again called upon to rally to the support of the Government. In the name of our common country, I call upon you to enroll your names for the formation of six or more regiments of infantry to be used in suppressing the rebellion. Our troops may be held in check and our sons die on the battle-field—but the cause of civil liberty must be advanced—the supremacy of the Government must be maintained. Prompt and decisive action will be economy in men and money. By our delay the safety of our armies, even of the nation, may be imperilled. The rebellion, contending with the desperation of a hopeless and wicked cause, must be met with equal energy. Close your manufactories and workshops—turn aside from your farms and your business—leave for awhile your families and your homes—meet face to face the enemies of your liberties. Haste and you will rescue many noble men now struggling against superior numbers, and speedily secure the blessings of peace and good government.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at New-Haven, this third day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

WM. A. BUCKINGHAM.

By His Excellency's command,

J. H. TRUMBULL, Secretary of State.

Sinking of a Western Steamer.

CAIRO, Saturday, July 12.

The dispatch boat *Shinghiss* ran on a snag near Island No. 34, last night, and sunk. The mails and crew were taken off by the *Tycoon*, and arrived here this morning.

Death of Col. Thomas Cass.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 12.

Col. THOMAS CASS, of the Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, died this morning from the effects of wounds received before Richmond.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Steamer Daniel Webster Fired Into—No Rebels in Front of Our Army, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, July 11.

The steamer *Daniel Webster*, while on her way up the James River yesterday, and when opposite Fort Powhattan, was fired into by the rebels. One ball passed completely through two of her state rooms. No one was hurt.

The rebels have entirely forsaken our army. Not a rebel soldier is left within front of it, nor are there any within several miles of it.

It is the prevailing opinion here that the rebels will soon be heard from in some other quarter.

The steamer *John Tucker*, which went up the York River, Wednesday, with a flag of truce, returned this afternoon with the one hundred sick and wounded Federal soldiers that were prevented from coming down on her last Monday. The list of names has already been published.

There is no news from the army to-day.

GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

Movements of Morgan's Cavalry—Lexington and Louisville Threatened.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 12.

The train due here at 6 o'clock last evening, did not arrive until near midnight. The passengers report that Col. MORGAN's rebel Cavalry had been within seven miles of Cave City, and that they had left that point fifteen hundred strong, for Lexington. Col. MORGAN also announced his intention of visiting Louisville.

Fight at New-Hope—The Town of Lebanon, Ky., Burned by the Rebels, Etc.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, July 12.

At New-Hope, Nelson County, at 11 o'clock last night, a party of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Regiment, under Lieut.-Col. MOORE, encountered 450 rebel cavalry, under JACK ALLEN, a half mile south of the railroad. After a brisk fire of musketry for twenty minutes the enemy were routed and fled. There were no National casualties. Blood along the road was found by the skirmishers we sent out, but no enemy.

Later accounts say that these guerrillas burned the town of Lebanon, and robbed the Commercial Bank located there.

Telegraphic communication is perfected to Nashville, but not over the Lexington branch line, which prevent us from receiving further particulars to-night.

The National reinforcements moving in the direction of Lebanon could not have arrived there until after the destruction of the place, but they are in hot pursuit of the guerrillas.

Movements of the Naugatuck.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 12.

The *Naugatuck* has arrived here, *en route* for New-York for repairs.

To the Loyal Citizens of the City of New-York.

The loyal citizens of every class and profession are respectfully and earnestly invited to attend the Grand Mass Meeting, to be held on Tuesday next, 15th inst., at 4 o'clock, on Union-square.

It is recommended that all places of business be closed at 3 o'clock, in order that those who desire to show their loyalty to the Government may be present.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements,

GEORGE OPDYKE, Chairman.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr., Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 12.—*In steamship Teutonia, for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg.*—Mrs. J. Alexander, New-York; Mrs. Cahn, San Francisco; Mrs. Fabbri, New-York; E. W. Overman, New-York; M. Leonard, Boston; Max Frankenthal, San Francisco; L. Liepman, San Francisco; Miss E. Warneford, Virginia; Miss C. Warneford, Virginia; Alex. Leykauff, New-York; Felix Bachman, California; Gustav Falkenstein, California; Frederick Meyer, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. L. Wolff, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Fabbri, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, New-York, Bearer of Dispatches to the Italian Government; Pliny Mills, New-York; Rudolph Bormann, Philadelphia; Edward Kugelberg, New-York; Adolph Strens, New-York; Moritz Cohn, San Francisco; Henry Wiggers, Chicago; August Hoose, New-York; Salomon Marx and two children, St. Louis; S. Meininger, New-York; Peter Hubert de Raay, New-York; Abraham Lesser, New-York; S. Legouin, San Francisco; G. F. Bulley, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Zitzer, Phila.; Mr. and Mrs. F. Huttman, S. Litten, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Ziegler and infant, New-York; Henry Dean, St. Louis; J. M. Armor, Vermont; Julius Rothbart, M. Kinnard, New-York; Edw. Kimpton, Brooklyn; Charles Sprenger, Texas; Meyer Wollheim, Rev. H. D. Ward and two sons, Mrs. H. D. Ward, Miss Ward, L. F. Morel, New-York; Mrs. Louise Planer and three children, Mrs. J. B. Woodburn and daughter, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Barnes, Brooklyn; Mrs. Minna Koch, Philadelphia; Mrs. Elise Och, Vienna; Mrs. Mary Jane Hair, Maine; Mrs. Auguste Hellberg, New-York; Miss Planer, Brooklyn, and others in steerage—total, 154.

JULY 12.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. N. Lazarus, 4 children and infant; D. Albert, John T. Pine, Robert Cames, D. G. Collins, R. de Soitatonga, J. T. McKenzie, Louis Jarvin, Wm. W. Carson, P. Gallagher, Benj. Saunders, Rev. J. H. Brennan, Miss Long, Miss Lucy Ladd, Wm. H. Thurber, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Braddlay, Thos. R. Peacock, lady and child; Mrs. M. Humill, Mr. Carson, Mrs. Elkannah Rich, Miss Rich, Miss Bolster, Mr. Bolster, Hiram B. Barnes and lady, J. C. March, C. W. Riecks, J. Alexander, Thos. Kistler, Rev. H. Malone, Thomas Fry, D. K. Eaton, Miss Susan Gass, Mad. A. Houritt, Manuel de la Partilla and friend, Alphonse Gruell, Stephen Eaton, Will Dinton, Jose S. Sobis and lady, Charles Gassage, N. H. Seligman, M. Seligman, C. F. Clark, Emanuel Segre, B. K. Findley, wife and 2 children; W. Williams, H. J. Collingwood, Alexander Hogg, G. A. Williams, J. Marotean, Wm. Bradley, Samuel Boyd, John W. Huhn, James J. Barrow, Samuel Mackey, Marilles Vincen, wife and 2 children; Mr. Gillouet, Edward T. Banks and wife, J. Smiller, J. D. Smiller, F. A. During, wife and child; Prof. C. N. Shephard, C. H. Pix, Wm. H. Rose and lady, Alex. Lyle and wife, Rev. C. W. Bolton and lady, Rev. W. F. Sabine, Rev. W. S. Boardman, Rev. F. F. Ellenwood, Rev. Geo. D. Boardman, Richard Lovery, John A. Nichols, Gilbert Ballard, George E. Johnston, Mrs. J. S. Barron, Mrs. Baxter, Robert Dodge, Capt. Chitteruck, M. Nesmith, Master Baxter, Mrs. Mary Booth and daughter, Wm. Findlay, Capt. Meatyard, Ciprino Agostin, B. Murzi, Dr. Chapin, wife and 2 children, Mr. Clunie, Mr. Bariff, Joseph Resta, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 11—*In steamship Great Eastern, from Liverpool*—Miss Kate Harris, Miss Ada Sturgis, Frederick Sturgis, Frederick Burley, Mrs. and Miss Rumsay, Miss Ladd, Miss Bentley, Willie Bentley, Jane Bentley, D. Carma, Perry Shaw Pestonge, S. Evance, G. King, J. Paterson, M. Jackson and Mrs. M. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Appleton, Misses Appleton, W. Appleton, Jr., Mrs. Emily Pardes, F. C. Blackler, Mrs. Blackler, Mr. Aldermann, Marquis Pedro, W. Goodloe, J. J. Roberts, the President of Liberia; Mrs. Roberts, Miss Mehville, Eugene Douglas, Geo. Stanley, C. J. Fairfax, Wm. Hoffman, James McQueen, Miss Sutton, Mons. Guillero Reinleo, D. S. Halsbutt, James Woodhouse, Zenas Barnum and lady, Misses Barnum, Miss Susan Harney, Charles Lockhart and lady, J. D. Weed, J. Darnold, Catharine Hughes, James Day, J. B. Brice, J. Barlow, F. A. Calvert, L. F. Taylor, Harvey E. Mole, Charles Hathaway, Bernard Ackerman, A. Freedman, Guerney Tweed, Juan Castro, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hall, family and servants; Jacob Malk, Carl Gerlacke, Don Constantine de Bodisco, Alexander de Bodisco, Henry Starr, Henry North, Frederick St. George Smith, John Hayes, F. Thomas, Thomas Prosser, G. P. Swamey, Thomas Wood and lady, Misses Charlotte and Frederica Luckaw, Thomas Parkinson, Miss Alice Clithere, Charles Williams, G. W. Smith, Jacob Warger, Phillip George, Mrs. Mills and family, Frederick Miller, Philip Bruner, lady and child; Wm. German, lady and family; Miss Amelia Essey, A. Hope, Mrs. Ellen Fleming, F. L. Breyer, Miss Alice Bradley, Mrs. and Mr. Howe, Mr. Galbraith, Mons. Jacquest, R. Hislop, Geo. Hall and family, L. Hymans, G. B. Owen and lady, R. Walmsley, Thos. Meade, Jr.; Mr. Needham, Margaret Evans, M. J. Wilson, J. Broaden, John Wood, Geo. Atherton, Miss M. Bradley, Mr. Milner, Alex. Mills, H. Biggs, William Spivey, J. Jordaff, Alfred Bain, J. Vaughan, Mr. Coghlon, E. A. Webb, J. Calder, R. Tilton, P. Hayes, J. Kinnon, Miss Annie Fish, Abel Stringer, Jas. Bradley, Jas. Maher, Mr. Dagas, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. M. O'Smith, Mr. Bathgate, Mrs. Margaret Bell, Wm. Kenney, Jas. Stanfield, B. Phillips, J. Young, J. Somerville, T. Meace, W. Lawrence, T. Evans, Alice Kay, Catherine Beirne, James Seilhden, Peter Higgins, Taney Dore, John Armitage, Saml. Blarne, Mrs. and Miss Hach, Wm. Lindley, Mr. and Mrs. McBride, Charles Conklin, J. McKeon, Mrs., Mr. and Master Wales, Mr. and Mrs. Kiltrich and family, Mrs. Heeley, Mrs. Lea, J. N. Smith, Stephen McNalty, James Fulton, Mary Ann Bean, Wm. Dixon, M. A. Smith, Henri Secorroni, Geo. Barnett, Peter Wood, Ann Jackson, Mrs. Louisa Lindley, Messrs. Cousins, Will Baven, C. Carle, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Garvey and family, Miss McDonnell, Mrs. Shea, J. McFadden, Jas. McGowen, H. Lessell, Kathleen Beern, Miss Doyle, Jas. Cunningham, J. Armitage, J. H. Sleian, J. Gregory, L. L. Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and family, J. Durrand, Mons. Orsaad Arosten, Herr Bazios, Mr. Connor, Mr. Garry, Miss Halsey, Miss Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mr. Fower, Mr. Callagan, Mr. Morse, Mr. Crowley, T. Corridon, Pat. Burke, Mr. Harvey and family, Mrs. Kerrison, Miss Field, Mr. McCarthy and family, Jas. DeLong, United States Consul at Tangier, and 1.6 in the steerage.

In steamship British Queen, from Havana—Mr. A. J. Boix, Miss H. C. McGee, Miss M. Riberon, Mr. Riberon, A. Groscland, W. B. Ryder, C. Fowles, Mrs. Fowler, F. Nadal, S. Bosche, Gibson, J. M. Veytia, A del Valle, E. W. Edwards, P. Ferjadas, Mrs. Noranjo and family (10), Miss G. Mills, Miss M. Heins, Mrs. Ulalie and child, A. Sor Cardenas, V. Schoerman, G. A. Tarbox, Thos. Williams, B. W. Bethel, W. Haghins, J. S. Howell, George Chapman, J. Scales, E. Francis, B. Bode, F. Shannon, C. Barkley, John Little, E. W. Gerdes, J. Thompson, N. de Borbon, Mrs. Rookes, Miss Whitley, Mrs. E. A. Hood, E. Pearse, J. Roberts, R. Mott.—Total, 52.

In steamship Trade Wind, from New-Orleans—S. S. Riddell, J. W. Riddell, J. F. Whipple, S. A. Myles, J. O. [illegible] and lady, W. Neggle, [illegible] Dr. Hostetter, Mr. Tuttle, Mr. Aiken, [illegible] A. W. Acher, Mr. Levitt, H. Lewiston, R. Van Ar[illegible], Chas. Spencer, John Obries, J. E. Pitcher, P. McG[illegible], Mr. Lay.

In schooner Hound from Bermuda—J. J. Outerbridge and 2 sons, A. W. West, son and daughter, Robert H[illegible], Samuel Doe.

In bark Sallie Bonsall, from Havana—Robt. Adams, L. French, T. Belton, H. Hesal.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets.... 7 31 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 57 | Gov. Island. 9 46 | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, July 12.

Cleared.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Blackstone, Stevens, New-Orleans, J. & N. Smith & Co.

Ships Alboni, Hoyer, London, Kuger Bros.; Peguod, Dennis, Liverpool, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Celestial Empire, Pierce, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; St. Genevia, Pizzel, Hamburg, Brugerie & Thebaud; City of Montreal, Luther, Glasgow, Thos. Dunham; Electric, (Ham.,) Johannsen, London, R. M. Sloman & Edie.

Barks Anton Gunther, Zittlosen, Bremen; Geo. Thomas, Regan, Key West, H. Benner; W. Bembard, (Brem.,) Dentgen, Bremen, Chas. Seeling.

Brigs Spartan, (Br.,) McCullock, Rio Janeiro, C. B. Coot; Hercules, (Mex.,) Carcano, Campeachy, M. Echeverria; Mountain Eagle, Pray, Hamilton, Bermuda; Velocano, (Aus.,) Tigante, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; Sportre, (Br.,) Hamlin, St. John, N. B., A. S. Miller & Co.; J. McIntyre, McIntyre, Lisbon, Miller & Houghton; Josiah Jex, Bartlett, San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Althea, Henry, New-Haven, R. J. Gardner; El Dorado, Cole, Philadelphia, C. L. Snow; Howard, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Volunteer, Cook, Demarara, D. R. De Wolff; Eastern Belle, Turner, [illegible]gor, R. P. Buck & Co; Exchange, Hallock, Wilmington; Bay State, Hallett, Boston; Zalma, Lamson, Portland; Brett, Son & Co.; A. E. Willard, Conolly, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Rebecca Secor, Lynch, Georgetown; Ralph Hewitt, Rhoades, Portsmouth, S. W. Lewis & Co.; D. Johnson, Stamford; M. Roger, Fanen, New-Haven, master; M. E. Pearson, Hodsden, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.; Benj. Browning, Lanfair, Port Royal, master; Willimina, Foster, Halifax H. J. & C. A. DeWolf.

Sloops Harvest, Corwin, Bristol, S. Kenny; Blackstone, Allen, Providence, S. Kenny; Interior, Jennings, Norwich, C. B. Harvey.

Arrived.

Steamship Trade Wind, Delenoy, New-Orleans July 3, and the Bar 3d, with cotton, wool, &c., to order. July 3, at Pass L'Outre, saw the barkentine Young America; July 7, in the Straits of Florida, spoke brig T. W. Rowland, from New-Orleans for New-York, 11 ds. out.

Steamer McClellan, (U. S. Quartermaster,) Grey, from New-Orleans July 4, and the S. W. Pass 5th. July 4, passed the steamship Roanoke in the river, bound up; 5th, on the bar at S. W. Pass, passed the steamship Fulton, aground. 8th, lat. 26 25, lon. 80 02, passed steamship Marion.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ironsides, Vandivere, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Artisan, McCabe, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Alice, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Georges, (of Thomaston,) Slater, Havre May 29, with mdse. and 275 passengers to Bruguiere & Thebaud.

Ship Thomas Nye, Cushman, New-Bedford 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Sallie Bonsall, (of Robbinston,) Leavitt, Havana June 39, with sugar to master. She is anchored in Lower Quarantine.

Brig Atlantic, Black, Barbados 13 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Schr. Matilda, (Br., of Gibraltar,) West, Rio Grande May 15, with hides, wool, &c., to B. F. Small. Sld. in co. with brig Thomas Dennison, for Buenos Ayres, and schr. John Stetson, for St. Thomas.

Schr. Euphemia, Lee, Curacoa June 28, with salt to S. W. Lewis. July 9, lat. 37 30, lon. 73 20, spoke brig Baltic, from New-Orleans for New-York.

Schr. Star of the East, (Br.,) Evans, Nassau, N. P., 8 ds., with pineapples to J. C. Rening.

Schr. Hound, Pearman, Bermuda 7 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Middleton & Co.

Schr. Wonder, Noble, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. Wilson Crawford, Munson, Eastport 8 ds., with laths, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Maria, Eaton, Calais, via Fort Morris, in ballast.

Schr. Boston, (Br.,) Smith, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with laths to master.

Schr. John L. Darling, Hawes, Providence for Albany.

Schr. Whistler, Tresbey, Taunton 2 ds., with nails.

Schr. J. T. Wallace, Staples, Taunton 2 ds.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Below.

Barks Lucy Francis, from ——; Laurietta, from Martinique.

Brig Judge Hathaway.

One bark, unknown.

Sailed.

Steamships Teutonia, (Ham.,) for Hamburg; City of Baltimore, for Liverpool; Chesapeake, for Portland, Me.

Miscellaneous.

We are requested to say that the pilot who brought the Great Eastern through the Race and Long Island Sound, is Mr. Joseph Dayton, of pilot boat Eclipse, of New-London.

The British brigantine Reindeer, from St. Jago de Cuba, with a cargo of sugar and molasses for New-York, is ashore 10 miles S. of Barnegat. She has 3 feet of water in her hold. A portion of cargo may be saved.

The Carolus Magnus, bound to Liverpool with a cargo of guano, took bottom on the lower side of Governor's Island while being towed, yesterday, to the North River. She still remains aground.

Spoken, &c.

Providencia—Br. brig, steering N. E., June 7, lat. 9 10 S., lon. 33 15.

Martha—whaling bark, of and for New-Bedford, with a full cargo of oil, July 2, lat. 3 10 S., lon. 33 46.

Pursuit—U. S. bark, on a cruise, off Havana, June 29. All well.

Parthian—bark, bound S., July 8, lat. 28, lon. 74 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Grande—May 15, bark Isnardon, Stoddard, for Queenstown, for orders, lying at the bar; brigs Martha Post, Robinson, for New-York, do. do.; Lotus, (Br.,) Johnson, for do., ldg.; Elizabeth Lawson, for do., do.; Benj. Delano Baxter, unc.; schr. Ingomar, Ireland, repg.

At Barbados—June 30, barks H. Trowbridge, for New-York, July 2; N. H. Gaston, for do., June 30; Hancock, for St. Thomas, July 4; Ann Elizabeth, for do., do.; schr. Lamott Dupont, for Philadelphia, June 30.

At Curacoa—June 28, Dutch bark Venus, for New-York, July 5; schr. A. F. Limuel, for do., in 10 ds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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PALE XXX ALE

IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS

BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.

BREWERY, 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., NEW-YORK.

A BLESSING TO THOSE HAVING WEAK BACKS.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Flexible and strengthening. You get relief soon as put on.

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